

Abriefe

**Chronicle, where in are
described shortly the Originall,
and the successive estate of the Ro-
maine weale publique, the alteration
and change of sondye Offices in the same:
the order and succession of the Kinges, Con-
suls and Emperours therof, together with
sondy gestures & actes of many famous Prin-
ces and valiaunt Captaines, from the first
foundatyon of the City of Rome, vnto
the. M. C. and. xix. yeare there of
consequently: right pleasant
and profitable to be red,
marked and folowed
of all men.**

**Collected and gathered first by Eutropius,
and Englished by Nicolas Haa-
vard, studente of
Chaunces In.**

Anno. 1564.

*Fais ton deuoyr,
Selon ton pouuoyr.*

TO THE RIGHT
Worshipful and excellent
yong Gentleman, mayster Henry
Compton Esquier, his faythful
and dailye Orator Nicholas
Halwarde, witheth longe
helth, with encrease and
affluence of all
wozthyp.



Although
of long tyme
sithe, (ryghte
worshipfull,)
I had in my
hart professed
a greate zeale
and reuerens
to wardes you, whiche from time
to time, day by day. I sought me-
nes to signifye to your good ma-
sterhip, yet there neuer wanted
som occasion which might withhold
me from y^e mi said intet & purpose.

A.ii.

For

The Preface.

For why, waying mine own case
and condition of fortune, and cō-
sidering your worthye estate and
Degree of worlship, I did alwaies
with my self yet hitherto, disalowe
my former attempted enterpryse.
But on the other side, setting be-
fore mine eyes, and beholding the
exceeding great gentlenes, whych
from your very youthe ye haue a-
bountauntly towards all men in
all places Declared, (whiche you
as inheritaunce claime from your
auncetors,) and also the no small
fauoure and zeale which you con-
tinually haue professed towarde
learning, where in I my selfe am
able not a litle to testify how you
haue profyted. For omitting here,
your diligent studie employed at
Oxford, whych is to diuers not
vnknownen, I my selfe doo well
remember that longe tyme before
that, ye had attayned the Laten
tounge,

Dedicatory.

tounge, (and that well nyghe in
your verve childhoode:) whych
thinges being so, I was embold-
ned,) presuming vpon your passing
great fauour) now at laste wyth
certaine confidence to declare to
your goodnesse my poore harte to
you long time since wholly addic-
ted: vpon which sure affiaunce so
reposed in your worlshyp, I haue
here presented vnto you this final
treatise. Vppon the fynishinge
wherof, I haue employed for the
most part suche vacant time as I
had, (not defraudinge my other
studies,) bering in memoire ther-
ample and saying of Plinie, who
thoughte all that his time to be
lost, whych hee bestowed not at
booke. Nothinge doubtynge but
your lenity, beinge suche as it is, ye
wil gratefullye with fauoure ac-
cept the same, and so enboulden
I.iii. my

The Epistle

my bashfulnesse in this behalf, as
did Octavius Augustus to one,
who whē he had finished a booke,
(like as I this,) which he would
haue deliuered to Augustus, and
was come in presence before him,
with trembling hand, he did both
profer and withdraue þ̄ hys booke
again, which thing Augustus ap-
perceiuing, accepted the gift, and
reprehending þ̄ bashful and timo-
rousnesse of the geuer, said: what
thinkest thou, þ̄ thou doest now
exhibite a mite to an Elephant?
Such clemency and familiarite
was there in þ̄ mighty Emperoz.
The like of which, also prouise
this your worships countenance:
which hath now exiled, and clean
put to flight, the cloudy mistes of
my former bashfulnesse: So that
now without feare or drawinge
backe, I haue heare preferred to
your worship these my symple tra
uailes,

Dedicatory.

uailes, which I chose amonge o-
thers to employ vpon this author,
as chiefe for sondry causes. The one
is, for the substance and matter,
which he writeth of, whiche as it
is of time and continuans antique,
so is it of all men far before other
histories to be embraced & desired
to be knowen. An other cause is,
for þ̄ where diuers Historiogra-
phers aswell Grekes as Latines
haue vttered to their posteritye in
wryting their ployes & feats atche-
ued by the Romaines, as well in
peace, as in warre, yet among the
al, are there few which in so good
order haue placed the same: and
as for breuitie and compendious-
nesse, I am assured noone there
are, but of force muste graunte
hym the pryce. And all be it that
as Tullye sayeth, and as expery-
ence teacheth vs, dyuers there
are endued with very excellent

A.iii.

writes

wittes by nature, whyche wittes
are aided by preceptes and perspy-
red by experience, which experiens
is alone the maistres of al things,
who instructeth and teacheth vs
how to demene and gouern both
our selues and our doings by iud-
ging thynges present, and calling
to memory thynges whyche are
past: yet amongs all those whych
are indued with suche pregnant
wittes by nature, eche one hath
not attained suche perfectyon in
learning, that they of them selues
are able inough to attain fully to
the knowledge and understan-
dinge of the gestes and factes of
dyuers mooste victorizous nations
& peoples: the examples of whom
may aminate and encourage o-
thers to endeuour and laboure to
purchase and attaine suche lyke
fame and praisse, as those others
haue done, so muche as nothyng
can

canne more. The knowledge of
which examples, had to diuers e-
uen to thys daye lien hidde, bene
vniknown, and vnattained vnto,
had not that theyr default in lear-
ning, bene aided by some others,
able to further the in this behalfe.
Which imperfection of many, di-
uers here to fore vnderstandyng,
(to whome the talent of lernynge
hath ben more aboundantly graū-
ted,) endeuoringe them selues, to
remedy & supply þ want & defalt
in others, haue to theyr great cō-
mendation and praisse immortall,
by their industry and paines ta-
king in translating diuers Histo-
ries and Chronicles, (as in theyr
myndes best seemed to them) out
of sondry languages into this our
mother tounge, made perfect and
healed that maine, which other-
wyse the want of knowledge of
the

the same Histories for wante of learninge, had bred to dyuers of thys our country. By whiche example of theirs, I was the more hardye to attempte thys enterpryse, as one ryghte gladde if by oughte that lyeth in me, (whyche easelye I confesse, and graunte how slender it is,) any one myght take eyther furtheraunce or pleasure. Which my simple trauayles I haue presumed to exhibyte to your worship, not for any the causes afore sayde, (knowinge that you are in suche studies, as ye are also in all other good sciences be-rye exactlye seene and perfecte,) but onelye to signifie, and as argumente to testifie the good wyl whyche to my power my poore harte vnto your worshippe, as of duetye doothe owe: whyche then at lengthe shall be fullye satisfied,
and

and adiudged it selfe verye happye, when it shall seeme to haue doone anye thyng whyche maye appeare acceptable to your good mastershype.

And all though it maye be graunted that experyence of thinges maye bee attayned wythout learninge, yet is experyence purchased by learninge, to be preferred before that other so muche as quietnesse is more to be regarded then trouble.

For as Phillip de Comines a Frenche wyter affyrmeth: a manne shall see more experyence in thre monethes, by readyng of bookes, then twentye menne shall in Proceffe of tyme, the one of theym lyuyng after the other: where by a manne shall also vnderstande the vlage and
fashyons

The Epistle

and fashions of sondrye realmes
and countries, as well in peace as
in time of warre, the ordinaunces
and lawes of sondry nations, the
wayes and meanes by whiche
they haue enlarged their kyng-
doms, and the causes of the decay
of the same, and howe those rui-
nous Empires haue bene agayne
restored, and haue recovered their
former estates. All which things
like as they are plentifullye, so are
they chesly contained in y^e descrip-
tion of good histories, whiche hi-
stories of Cicero are most worthe-
lye called the wytnesse bearers of
time, the lyghtes of veritye, the li-
ues of memoire, the regentes of
life, and the ambassadoys of anti-
quity: by whiche we maye learne
how to bear all manner fortune,
as well aduerse as prosperous,
whiche shall administer vnto vs
the very true and certain expery-
ence

Dedicatozy.

ence of thinges, so that wee maye
certainly know howe to attayne
and purchase praise and fame im-
mortall: whiche with greate en-
trease and long contynuaunce of
the same, God of hys infinite
goodnesse, graunt to your
worship for euer.
From Chaues Anne the
xxii. day of June.

Your faythful and daily Orator
Nicholas Asward.

To the Reader.



Considering

W^{yth} my selfe (gentle reader) W^{yth} how infinite payne and labours here to fore me of most excellent wits and of passing knowledge haue compiled thesē booke, & W^{yth} what heede and circumspectnesse they haue examined and perused they sayde traualles and W^{yth} what fear and warinesse they haue published the same, (not that W^{yth}oute good cause W^{hy}.) For there by they exposed themselves, they name and fame to no small dangers and hazards. Namely to the best iudgement, and report of all men. For which causes (me seemes) I haue taken vpon mee at this present a hard enterprise: A burden vnder heauy for these slender shoulders to sustayne who haue at length shewed my selfe so hardy as to publish abroad this small booke to the scanning and tryng of so many touchstones. Amonge whome like as those other moost famous men haue doubted to credit theyr writings (bredding how they might escape the close carpinge of diuers slanderous and pryncers detractors:) so I who now haue wayed the safe anchors) of closenesse, and hoisted by the sayles of fearfulnessse, to receiue the blastes of rumours and reports, haue launched forth this simple ship to take his waye amyd the sayde gulfes, where as nothing elsse is to be looked for, but captayne perdition, W^{yth}oute the

To the Reader.

the singular lenitye of the beneuolente Readers doo supplye the pylottes steade to safe conducte hym alonge those daungers, and defende hym from those violente and surgyng swanes whych shall like to ouerwhelm him: who shoulde well haue contented my selfe to haue gratified only that excellent yong (gentleman my singular good master, master Cotton) (whome I here name for his worthines sake) W^{yth}oute hazardynge my selfe by further daungers, to seeke suche aduentures as myght betide.

Nevertheless, sith it hath pleased hym to wyll me to attempte this enterprise (whose request to againe saye, or commaundement to W^{yth}stand in no case I might,) I haue the boldlyer, vnder the banner of his protection aduentured to endaunger these firste frutes of my traualles. Wherein I doo as yet adudge my selfe to stande in farre more safetie and lesse daunger, then those others doo, of whome I made mertyon before: for that if in theyr doinges any error might haue hapely bene espyed, it could hardely haue bene wyched at, either for theyr singular knowledge and learnynge where in they did excell, or for theyr ripenesse of iudgemente, whych well nigh passed all mennes credite.

But as for me, if oughte there bee comprehended in this small treatyse, worthy reprehension (as one submittynge my selfe to the iudgemente of others,) yet I desire of thee gentle Reader, graunte of fauourable scanningge: whych I trust easely W^{yth}out reuynge, I shall at thy handes obtayne: For that

To the Reader.

that what so euer hath chaunced to escape me, maye bee adscribed to my imperfectednesse, (whome I yelde to thy iudgement) or imputed to yourthe, and so the easlyer be remitted, or at leaste dissimuled. Neyther thynke I that I coude be so incircumspecte in sit placynge of wordes, ne so exacte a translatoure, that I coude (thoughe mooste I couete it) please and satisfie of each one hys fantasie: Suffiseth it me therefore, if amonge suche a companie, some amonge so many, shall seme all together not to reiect these my simple traualles.

And to the end I may indue the frendlye Reader to conceyue the better oppinion of this small booke, I shall shewe to thee what profite and commoditie is annexed to the same, and howe muche doothe auayle the reauyng of good hystories. And then haue I to speake to the obloquy of certayn persones, whyche seeme greatly to disallowe the translatynge of hystoriographers, and other good authoures, forthe of diuers languages into hys owne mother tounge: where by they detracte and depriue the trauallers in those aspayres of theyr prayse whych mooste worthely oughte to ensue theyr sayde laboures.

And as touchynge the first poput, which is to expresse the profite and commoditie whyche doo ensue the reuoluyng and often perusynge of hystories, and to declare of what force and effecte they are to quyen and encourage others to atcheue the lyke, the sayng of worthy Chemistocles seemith to proue sufficiently: who in hys first youthful yeres

gave

To the Reader.

gave hym selfe wholye to followe luste and sensualitye, regardynge nothing but yotoufnesse and satisfyng hys fantasie, but so soone as Melciades obtained oportunitie, and swan throughe hys prowesse and manhode greates victories of Chemistocles, who alwaye before had bene drowned in folly (and wantonnesse) conferrynge the life of Melciades with that of hys, dyd in shorte space so aultare hym selfe, as if he had neuer bene anye suche kynde of persone. Where at diuers muche meruaylyng, demaunded of hym the cause of that hys so sodayne chaunge. To whome Chemistocles answered that the victories and conquestes of Melciades would not permit hym anye longer to sleepe or slumber.

If suche force and efficacy, and the examples of others, that of one who to fore was a member skante worthy to lyue in a common weith, the example of that other made a valiant and mooste victoruous conqueroure. Whyche thynges beinge so, who dothe doute howe requisite and necessarye hystories are: in whyche are contayned suche number of notable examples, of men moze famous farre then was Melciades. Whyche hystories like as they are to be had in estimation, and greatly to be regarded for the worthinesse of them, whose actes they recount, so are they highlye to be hadde in pryce, for that by mean of them onely those gestes of suche menne are so ryfe in memory, that in manner they doo yet lyue, and seme presently to put them in practyse. For why, hath not Virgill that deuyn poet by his worthy verses geuen Croye suche

B. I.

perpe-

To the Reader.

perpetuallie, that it doothe as yet seeme to burne, wth an inextinguible fire: wh^{ch} elsse doubtlesse had perysht together wth the fadynge of that consuming flame.

Who shoulde nowe haue bene able to recte the worthye p^{ro}u^{er}selle of famous Achilles, if Homere hadde not crowned the same wth eternitie? And that wh^{ch} is more, (that I maye saie wth mightye Alexander,) what hadde it auayled that worthy Achilles? what hadde it auantaged byuers other valyaunte menne to haue aduentured theym selues to suche daungers, to haue attempted so hearde enterpyses, finallye to haue declared theym selues alwayes inuincible, if suche theyr victories, that theyr manhoode, those theyr excellen^t vertues shoulde haue bene wth theym ouerwhelmed in the earth, and perished in that small cossen? Wh^{ch}e doubtlesse hadde hapned, if the worthynesse of wypters hadde not chalenged and deliuered them from that lamentable destiny. Where hadde the renowne, the fame and glozy of the Romaines, the Grecians, the Macedonians, the Persians and byuers other victoripous Nayons bene nowe become? They hadde certesse ben quite wozne oute by antiquity, decayed by descent of ages, and geuen place to tyme, if the fame of them so deceased, had not ben shrowded in the pardurable secreclothes of famous wypters, (as Lyuius, Plutarche, Curtius wth others whome I here passe ouer,) and theyr sayde factes farled wth the pure pounders of the wyptinges, and monumentes of suche

To the Reader.

such men as those wer moste soueraign p^{ro}seruatiues agaynst suche putrefactyons. And thus muche as touchynge the commodious and well nyghe requisite knowledge of Histories. Nowe resteth it to speke a worde or two to satisfie the misthynge of certayne personnes, wth suche as haue trauayled in translatinge byuers authoures f^{ro} the o^{ther} their languages into thys our mother tonge. For the aucthorizinge and defence wherof, (me semes) the woordes of the famous Oratoure Apollonius doothe auayle not a lytle. Who comynge by chaunce into the schole where Cullye was, beyng but a chylde as yet, and apperceiuing his forwardnesse in learninge, and hys naturall inclinatyon to the same, sayde: Cruellye Cicero I commend thee, and bewail grestly the chaunce and case of the Grecians. For wh^{ch}, ful well that worthy Orator apperceiued that Cully should in processe of tyme bereft the Grecians of theyr excellen^t in all sciences (where in they myghte worthily at those daies claime singularitye to the selues) and communicate the same wth the Romaines and others. Which thyng though Culli did not as an interpreter of any, yet did he it so, that he semed as an expositor to many. For looke what absolutenesse or perfection anye of the Grecians, the Hebrewians or any other straunge nations hadde throughte their labour and trauayle attayned vnto in learninge, and lesse wypten in theyr languages, for the p^{ro}pyte and behoufe of theyr countrymenne, wh^{ch}e was neyther commodious or profitable to bee knowen. All that hath

To the Reader.

he by hys industry left most eloquentlpe published in the Laten tounge, a language more rise and famliare then those from whence he desamed them. And lyke as manpe had failed of that knowledg whpch they nowe have aspyred vnto, had not Cully troden forth vnto them suche easy pathes, ryghte had there bene no fewe among vs in thys our region, which had not as yet attayned vnto any vnderstandyng of so many histories, and wpyth them sodayne other thynges worthpe to be knowen, had not the diligence of Translators, & theyr paynes imployed in that behalf, remoued and cleared the thycke mistes of theyr ignorans, where by it may appeare that suche as buspe them selues for the furtheraunce and commodity of others, are not only worthy to be void of reprehensyon vnderpyued of theyr wel deserved prayse, but are also to bee encouraged to persouer in those theyr well doinges. And where as some theyr be whpche obiecte that throughe these translatyons, the affectyng and desyre of the attaynyng of the Greeke, Latine, Italian and other tounge dooth decay, and is the lesse sought after, who seeth not howe frivoulous and vaine that theyr saying is. For as it is very absonant that anye one who hath the perfect vse of corn & grain, and tasted the pleasauntnesse there of, woulde refuse the same to be fed wpyth Acornes, so is it no lesse dissonant to say, that anye man having ones tasted the pleasaunte puritie of the Greke and Latine tounge, woulde (forfaking the same,) fal to the barbarousnesse (in respect) of thys our Englyshe tounge. But lyke

To the Reader.

lyke as Ceres hath not so indifferently bestowed wpyth all men, to instruct and shewe them the vse of corne, for whpche some muste of force content them selues to be fed wpyth Acornes. So for that eche man hath not attayned the knowledg of those languages, in whpch notwithstandinge many thynges are worthy to be knowen, some must needs contente them selues to wade only in the troubled streames of Translators: for that they are not able to attayne to the well spryng it selfe: with translations if they had any manner waye sounde to the decay or hinderaunce of learnyng or knowledg. Doubtlesse in those so manpe so famous menne, whpche haue sustayned so greate paynes in that behalfe greate folly and ouersight might haue bene imputed that they wold haue busied them selues so many yerres about so harmfull studies. But so muche are the mindes of men nowe depraued with malice, and puffed vp wpyth pride, that they can not only broke the wel meanyng mindes of a ny, but narrowly examine and try the errors of others. Being sure in the meane time that they them selues wyl attempt no such enterprise: (warely preuentyng what men myght fortune to report by them,) worthy to be resembled to Escops dogge. Who lyng in the Dyes racke, wold not onely not eat the hape hym self, ne yet wold permyt the Dye, who wold gladly haue fed. Whose ouer hedeful heades I passe ouer wpythout regarde, despyng thee gentle Reader, (for whose cause I haue sustained these laboures, and endauenged my name) to conceiue of thys my rudg

B.iii. enter

To the Reader.

int' eruse accordingly. Exhortinge thee also
earnestly, daily to reuolue and peruse the nom
ber of good histories whych epyther are all re
dy, or shall here after happen to be publyshed
for thy behoufe. Wylinge thou mayste lyke
as Themistocles,) perceyue there by suche
fruite and profit, that thou mayste be anima
ted by readinge those worthy actes and
exploites of others, to purchase and
gaine lyke prais and fame to
them. So some those thyng
factes commend
to thee.

¶ Farewell from my chamber in
Charles Inn.

The first booke of the

Beniary of E V T R O P I V S.



The Romain Em-
 pire, which was at
 the fyrst beginnig
 thereof, of all other
 the smalest, and in
 p[ro]ces of time dyd
 become the mo[st]te
 ample, and surmounted in circuit all
 other Empires, that any man could
 euer remember, was founded by Ro-
 mulus. Who (as it was supposed)
 was the sonne of a birgin Vestale, be-
 gotten by Mars, & bozne at one bittre
 with his brother Remus. This Ro-
 mulus when he had of long time ac-
 customed amonge the shepherdes to
 pray and spoyle abrode. At last being
 of the age of .xxiii. yeres, he layed the
 syte of a small citye, in the hyl Palla-
 tinus, the eleuenth day of May, in the
 xxxiii. yere after that the plaies called

Romulus his
 birth and pa-
 rentage.
 Rhea Silius
 mother to Ro-
 mulus.
 Virgins be-
 stals wet the
 whiche many
 stred to Vesta
 daughter to
 Saturn, who
 se order was
 to keepe them
 selues virgis
 until .30. yere
 of age, and the
 they wer licē-
 sed to marrie.
 The foundati-
 on of Rome
 laid, the .729.
 yere before the
 birth of christ
 and the .3101.
 yere after the
 creatiō of the
 world, & con-
 tinued in that
 state aboute a
 1300. yeres.

Impici were firste begon. And after the destruction of the city of Troy: according to the last computation of al wyters, the. CCC. lxxx. & fourth yeare. When he hadde builde this Citie, whiche after to his owne name he called Rome, he wroughte these feates wellnigh as they follo. Fyrst he gathered together into his city a great nōber of such as wer bozderers ther about to furnishe this citi. Amōg whō he chose an. C. of such as wer moſte ancient of yeres, after whose aduise he minded to order his affaires: whome he for that thei wer so aged, called Senatozs. Then for y bothe he and his people were as yet destitute of wiues, vppon a tyme he did inuent certaine plais and shewes within the Citie, requestinge suche as were inhabitauntes neare aboute Rome, to come and see those playes. At which time the Romans by force berefte them their daughters & maidens.

Rome named

Rome inhabi
ted.

Senatoures
in Rome.
The cause
whye playes
wer fyrt in-
uented in
Rome.

dens. When vppon, warre was pro- claimed againste the Romaynes for that rape: in which battail, Romulus subdued the Ceninenses, the Antennates, the Crustumyres, the Fidenates, the Aleintines and the Sabines: which people enuironed the city of Rome. Within a while after, ther arose sodenly a great tempest, in whiche Romulus being abrode, banished away so that he was not after seene: Where vppon when hee coulde not be founde, his people supposing that he was raught vp to the skies, cano- nised him in the. xxxvii. yeare of his raign. After y, the Senatozs bare rule by y space of. v. daies, during which tyme of their raign, was accomplished one whole yere. When was Numa Pompilius created kinge: who during the hole time of his raign, waged no battle, & yet was he no lesse profitable to the city of Rome the Romulus was. For whye he establisshed Lawes,

War against
the Romans

Romulus ba-
nished in a te-
pest for the of
Caprea me-
dow, wher he
toke the bein
of his souldy-
ours.

Romulus ca-
nonysed.

Interregnum,
the time be-
twene y death
of one kynge,
and the creati-
on of another.
Numa Pom-
pilius the. ii.
kynge a Sa-
bine bozne.

No wars in Rome, which chaunced but two tymes moze in Rome, one after the first Carthaginiā battail, ones in Augustus Cesares time. The yere divided into xii monethes. Puma, hys raigne.

Tullus Hostilius the thirde king. Martiall pollicy renewed.

Alba longa destroyed in thys kynges raygne. Rome enlarged.

and framed to good order the conditi-
ons of the people of Rome, which for
that they had ben so long accustomed
to battailles, wer now iudged as rob-
bers and rude people. This Puma de-
uided the yere into. xii. monethes, be-
ing befoze but a confused nomenclature
of daies, and a thinge not able to be ac-
compted. And innumerable rites and
ceremonies, and temples founded he
besides at Rome. And deceased by
sickenes in the. 43. yere of his raig-
ne. After him, Tullus Hostilius beinge
made kinge, did againe put in vze the
feates of armes, and renewed battails:
which during the raigne of Puma had
bene laid aside. He conquered the Al-
banes, whiche were distant. xii. miles
from the city of Rome. He also subdu-
ed the Veientines and Fidenates, of
whiche thone were. vi. miles, thother
were. xviii. miles distant from Rome.
He enlarged the city annexing thereto
the hil Celius, & being strecken wyth
light-

lightning, both he and his house was
burned, when he hadde raigned. xxxii.

yeres. After him Ancus Martius go-
uerned the city of Rome. Who was
sonne to Puma Hostilius his daugh-
ter. He waged battail against the La-
tines. He enlarged the city, by taking
into it the hils Auentinus and Jani-
culus. He built a city fast vpon the sea
shore at Ostia, whiche was. vi. miles
distant from the city of Rome. And
being visited with sicknesse, he de-
ceased in the. xxxiii. yere of his raig-
ne.

Then Priscus Tarquinius, obtained
the Empire, he doubled the number
of the Senatoures. He built the place
of playes in Rome called Circus: and
instituted also diuers games there,
whiche as yet to this day do remaine.
He subdued the Sabines. And beref-
ting them of a great portion of theyr
lande, annexed it to the territorye of
the Romaines. He was the first that
entred the Citye of Rome with anye

C. iii.

Callus hys
raigne.

Ancus Mar-
tius, the. iiii.
kinge, he was
befoze the In-
carnatyon of
Christe. 642.
yeres, he ma-
de the bypoge
ouer the riuer
of Tyber,
whych ran by
Rome, & built
a gaile of pris-
on in Rome for
the punishing
of offenders.

Priscus Tar-
quinius the
v. kyng.

The number
of the Sena-
tours doubled.

Circus built.

Priscus Tar-
quinius tri-
umphed first
at Rome.

triumph. He builded the walles of y^e city, and sinkes also to auoid y^e filthe and ordure of the City. He began the Capitoll, and when he had raygned

The capitol
walles.

Lucius Tar
quinus

Lucius Tar
quinus

Rome walles
entrenched.

Mustering
armies.

Mustering
armies.

Lucius Tar
quinus

xxxviii. yeres, he was slayne by the sonnes of king Ancus whome he succeeded in the kingdome. After hym, Seruius Tullius was kinge, whose mother was a noble woman borne: but yet was she a captiue and a haide. He subdued the Sabines, and annexed to the citie, these three hills, Quirinalis, Viminalis and Esquilinus. He entrenched rounde the walls of the City. He was y^e first that inuented mustering of men, which before his time was not known throught the whole worlde. In his raigne the names of all the inhabitants in Rome wer take, and ther wer found in the City of Rome. lxxx. and. iiii. M. citizens able men with those whiche inhabited about y^e city. He was slain in the. xlv. yere of his raign, through the

the wickednes of his son in law Tarquinus who was son to y^e last kinge before him (whō this Seruius Tullius succeeded) and the naughtines of his owne daughter, whō he had espoused to the saide Tarquinus. Lucius Tarquinus, Superbus was the. vii. & the last king that raigned at Rome. He ouercam the Volscians in battel, whiche are situate not far distant frō Rome (as mē go frō thence towards Campania, He subdued the Citie of Capios, & Sueffa Pometia. He made peace with the Thuscians, and built Jupiter his temple in the capitol. Afterward, as he was laying siege to y^e city of Arde, whiche was. x. miles distant frō the city of Rome, he was deposed. For whē his son Sextus Tarquinus had forst & polluted the noble woman, & therwithal the moste chastest Lucretia wife to Collatinus, & she had of this iniury complained to her husband, & other her frendes, in y^e presens of them all, she slue her self.

Lucius Tar
quinus, Su
perbus y^e vii.
king.

Jupiter, his
temple built.

Lucius Tar
quinus depo
sed.

Adultery the
cause of the
first alteraty
on of the state
of the weale
publique in
Rome.

The severity of the Romanes in punishing adulterers.
 Where upon they kindled the hartes of the people againste Tarquinius, & deposed him from his kingdome: and sone after, the whole army whiche at that time laid siege to the city of Arde together with hys king, forsoke him.

Lucius Tarquinius hys raigne.
 Where upon when the king returned, and would haue entred the city, hys gates wer shut against him. Thus when he hadde raigned. xxb. yeres, he fled with his wife and children. In this wise raigned. vii. kinges ouer the city of Rome, by the space of. CC. lxxi. yeres: at which time Rome extended not to aboue. xx. miles, where it was largest. From this time began there to be created in the place of one kyng

The time that kynges gouerned Rome.

Two consuls created in Rome.
 Consuls ordeined in Rome y^{er} 3450.
 yere after the creatiō of the world.
 The raign of the consuls.

ii. consuls for this consideration, that although the one of them were disposed to naughtinesse, yet the other hauing the like authority, might brydle the affection of his companyon. And it was decreed that they shoulde not rule aboue one yere, least the continuance

aunce of theyr bearinge rule shoulde make theiware haughty, wheras otherwise they wold demene them selues moze curteously, knowinge that after theyr ycare expired and determined, they shoulde become priuate persons againe. In the first yere after the expelling of the kings forth of the city, Lucius Junius Brutus, who hadde most of others procured the banishing of Tarquinius, and with him Tarquinius Collatinus, who was husband to Lucretia, wer chosen consuls. So when be it Collatinus was forth wyth deprived of his Consulship. For why it was agreed that none shoulde remain in the Citie, that bare the name of Tarquinius. whereupon Collatinus taking with him all hys substaunce, departed forth of the Citie, and in hys roume Valerius Publicola was created consull. Neuerthelesse kinge Tarquinius who a lyttle befoze was banished assembling together a great armie

The order of the consuls ordeined after it was fyrst instituted vntil Julius Cæsar's raigne, which was by the space of 464. yeres

Lucius Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus fyrst consuls.

Tarquinius Collatinus depnyed of hys consulship.
 Valerius Publicola consull.
 The fyrst battaile that any Romaner waged against Rome.

army to aid him to recover his king-
dome, waged batail with the Citizē
of Rome. In the very first front of y
batail, Brutus the consul and Aruns
Tarquinius his sonne slue one ano-
ther. How be it the Romans obtay-
ned the victorie in that battaile: & the
Romain matrones bewailed y death
of Brutus by the space of one whole
yere, as the defender of their chasti-
ties. After the death of Brutus, Vale-
rius Publicola chose Spurius Lucre-
tius Tricipitinus, who was father
to Lucretia to be consul, who died by
sicknes: & Horatius Pulvillus was
created consull in his roome. Thus
wer. v. consuls created in y first yere.
Of whome, Tarquinius Collatinus
losse the cite for his name. Brutus
was slain in battail, Spurius Lucre-
tius sickned and died. Then in the se-
cond yere after, Tarquinius agayne
made warre vpon the Romaines,
to the ende he mighte recover hys
kyng-

Brutus and
Aruns slain.

Brutus death
bewailed.

Spurius,
Lucretius,
Tricipitinus
consul.
Lucretius
died.

Horatius,
Pulvillus
consull.

Five consuls
in the 1. yere.

War agayne
attempted by
Tarquinius
agaynst the
Romaines.

kyng-

kingdome, whome Postenna kynge
of Thuscia then aided, and wel nigh
he hadde taken Rome. Howe be it at
this time, was he also overcome. In
the iii. yere after the kings wer bani-
shed forth of the City, when Tarqui-
nius apperceiued that he should nei-
ther be receiued again of the Romain-
es, nor yet that Postenna wold sac-
cour him anye longer, he departed to
Thusculus a city not far distāt from
Rome, & ther by the space of. xiiii. ye-
res he liued with his wife, as a pri-
uate man. In the. 4. yeare after y the
kings wer banished y city, the Sabi-
nes again warred vpon the Romaines:
at which time, they wer also overcome
& the Romaines triumphed ouer thē.
In the. v. yere Lucius Valerius, who
was felow in office with Brutus, &
thother. 4. consuls, deceased in suche
extreme pouerty, y many was fain to
bee gathered amonge the people, to
bear the expenses of his funeras.

Whose

Tarquinius
liued as a pri-
uate man at
Thusculus.

The Sabines
warred on
the Romaines

A collectyon
of monye for
the burial of
Valerius the
consull.

Preparatyon
for warre a-
gaynste the
Romaynes
by Tarquini-
us his son in
lawe.

The offyce of
dictator
first institu-
ted.

Titus Lar-
gius dictatoz

Spurius
Cassius.
first magister
Equitum.

A commotiō
at Rome by
the commons.

Whose death the Romain matrones
did by the space of a yere, bewaile, as
they did the deathe of Brutus before.
In the .ix. yere after the banishyng of
the kinges, when Tarquinius his
sonne in law had assembled together
a great army, to the end he might re-
venge the reproche whiche his father
in law sustained at the Romains han-
des. There was a newe office created
in Rome, called Dictatura in autho-
ry, excellling farre the office of the con-
suls. That same yere was there also
ordained in Rome an other Offyzer
called Magister Equitum: who was
deputed to be attendant vpon the dic-
tatoz. To this office of Dictatoz was
first deputed at Rome Titus Largi-
us. And Spurius Cassius supplied
first the offyce of magister Equitum.
In the .xvi. yere did the commons of
Rome make a commotion, pzetēding
the cause to be, for that the senatours
and Consuls woulde haue oppressed
them:

them: At which time, they created ii.

whome they called Tribuni Plebis, and assigned them to be peculier deci-
sers and determiners of their causes
only: by whose meanes they might be
in safety, and defended against the co-
suls. In the yere folowing the Volsci-
ans renewed battaile againste the Ro-
maines, they were subdued: and losse
moreouer they first city called Corio-
li. In the .xiii. yere after that the kyn-
ges were banished, Quintus Martius
a famous capitain of the Romaynes,
who was Coriolis a citye of the Vol-
scians, vppon displeasure conceyued,
went to the Volscians, and toke part
with them, who also aided him against
the Romaines. By meane wherof, he
putte the Romaines oft times to the
worste. He camped wythin .v. miles of
the city of Rome. And regardinge no-
thing the Legates, whiche the Romai-
nes sent to hym to entreate for peace,
he determyned to haue inuaded his
owne

Tribuni Ple-
bis created:
whiche were
after, abroga-
ted by Sylla,
and restored
agayn by Po-
peius.

The Volsci-
ans renewed
war agaynste
the Romains

Rome inua-
ded by Quint-
us Martius
a Romayne.

owne country, had not hys owne mo-
ther Meturia, and his wife Volum-
nia come forth of the cite to intreate
him: throughte whose request myrte
with teares, he was ouercome, and
so withdrew his armie. In that
yere that Cesus Fabius, and Titus
Virginus were consuls, thzee hun-
dredth noble men of the house & stocke
of the Fabianes, toke vppon them a-
lone to wage battail against the Me-
centines, offerynge the senatoures
and the people of Rome, that they the
sels wold fight the field. Wherbpō,
al these noble mē accordyng they had
before decreed, went forth to y battel
ward, of which eche of thē was well
worthy to haue ben a captē for they
singuler prowesse: and wer all slayn
there: so that of that so great a family
& line, there was left none a liue but
one, who for that he was but a child,
was not then able to go to warfare.
After these things, ther was another

mus

Battayle ta-
ken in hand a-
gainst y Me-
centines, by y
house of the
Fabianes a-
lone.

The stocke
of the Fabi-
ans were
cleane extyn-
guished.

muster taken within the city, & the ci-
tizens amounted to y nombze of a C.
& xix. D. able menne. The yere folow-
ing, when tharmy of the Romaines
was beseged in y hil Algidus, which
was wel nigh. xii. miles distant from
y city of Rome. Lucius Quintus Cin-
cinnatus was made dictatoz, who be-
ing seised of a close or field which co-
teined so much ground as one yoke of
oxen was able to ear in. iiii. daie: cal-
led in latin. Quatuor bgera: (whiche
contained. lx. C. lx. fote in length & in
bredth. CCC. & viii. scoze fote,) til-
led that ground with his owne han-
des. And beyng sent for to succo-
r the Romains, they found him busily
occupied in plowing: he then wiping
onlye the swet from his browes, and
(as the manner was) castinge vppon
him the garment (whiche was assig-
ned for the Dictatoz to weare) called
Toga pzetexta: tooke his iourney
forth with agaynst hys ennemyes: ta.

and

The secunde
muster at
Rome.

The roman
army beseged

Lucius Qui-
tus Cincin-
tus being Di-
ctatoz, called
straight from
the plough
handle.

In how smal
estimacyon
ample posses-
sions wer in
Rome.

Toga pzetex

and putting them to flight, deliuered the army of the Romaines besieged. In the yeare after the foundatyon of the citie of Rome thre hundreth and one, the office of the consules ceased for a time. And in the place of the.ii. Consules, there were chosen tenne which should beare these authoritie in the citie, and they were called Decemviri. But when in the first yeare after their creation they had well demeaned them selues, in the seconde yeare of their bearing rule, one of the named Appius Claudius wold haue forst & defloured a maid, which was bought to one Virginius: whyche Virginius at that time soulded for honest wages in the hill Algidus against the Latines. But when Virginius vnderstode the pretens of the Decemvirs, he chose rather to slaye daughter as he did, then he should be polluted by the Decemvir: and returning backe to his souldiours, he began

The offyce of Consules ceased.

Decemviri first instituted.

Duringe the raygne of the Decemvirs certayne of that order, were sent into Grece, to see the blages of the moost famous cityes there, who by long there in the aduise of the most learned in those partes wrote certain lawes whych were called the. xii. tables, and

gan a commotion: for which fact the Decemvirs were depriued of their authoritie, and they them selues condemned. In the. CCC. and. xv. yere after Rome was built, the Fidencians rebelled against the Romaines: whome the Veientines assisted. To whom Lucius was at that time kynge of the Veientines, bothe which Cityes were situate nigh to Rome: For Fidenc was but. vii. miles and Veientes. xviii. miles distante from Rome. The Volscianes in like maner took Parre with those other people. How be it they sustained the ouerthrow by Marcus Aemilius then Dictator, & Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Magister Equitum. In that battayle they lost their king. The city of the Fidencians was won and quite destroyed. Twenty yeres after that, the Veientines rebelled agayne: and ther was sent against them, Furius Camillus the Dictator: who at the first, discom-

The Decemvirs depriued of their authoritie, they reigned. 3. yeres.

The Fidencians rebelled.

Marcus Aemilius Dictator.
Lucius Q. Cincinnatus
Magister Equitum.
Columinus
slayne.
The Citie of the Fidencians taken and ouerthrowen.
Furius Camillus Dictator.

D. i. fitted

The city of
the Ancients
taken.

Falisci won.

Camillus ba-
nished.

Rome inua-
ded by the
frenchmen, in
the. 360. yere
after the citie
was built, a-
bout. 350. ye-
res before the
birth of christ

Rome taken.

fited them in battayle: and eftsones
when he hadde besieged the Citie a
good space, he wanne it: whiche was
the mooste auncient and the rycheft
thzough all Italy. After that, he wan
also Falisci, a Citie no lesse notable
thē that other was. But the peoples
hartes were kindled agaynst hym,
thzough the pzocurement of certain
persons whiche surmised that he had
not well and indifferentlye deuided
the spoyle: Vppon whiche cause, hee
was condemned and banished the
Citie. Immediately herevppon, the
Frenchmen inuaded Rome and pur-
sued the Romaynes vnto the floude
Allia, whiche was xi. miles dystante
from the citie of Rome, whan they
had thus discomfited and vāquyshed
the Romaynes, they wan the citie it
self: of which no part was able to be
defended against them but the Capit-
toll only: whiche when they had also
of longe tyme besieged, so that the
Ro-

Romaynes whiche were included,
began now to fayle of vyttayles, Ca-
millus who liued as a banished mā,
in a city neare adioynng, set vppon
the Frenchmen, and wyth muche a
doe put them to flyght. Vhervppon Rome reskue-
ed by Camil-
lus, and the
frenchmen put
to flyght.
the Frenchmen whiche layde syege
to the capytoll, brake vp their siege,
receyuyng gold of the Remaines for
the same intent. But Camillus wyl
pursued, and made such slaughter of
them, that he recovered not only the
golde whiche they had receyued, but
suche annuities also and ensignes
of warre, as they hadde gotten. And
thus returnng to Rome agayne, he
entred into the citie with his thyrd
triumphe, and was called the second
Romulus.
Romulus: as thoughe he also
had ben a founder of that
hys countrey.

D. ff.

The

The seconde booke of the breuiary of Eutropius.

Offices chan-
ged agayne in
Rome.

Tribuni mili-
tarij created.

The city of
Volscianes
wonne by Ca-
millus.

In the three hundredeth
thre skore and v. yeare
after the buyldynge of
the cite of Rome, and
in the firste yeare after
that it was so taken by the Frenche
men, the offices were agayne alte-
red, and in steade of the two consuls,
two were created, whych wer called
Tribuni Militum: of no lesse autho-
ritie then the Consuls were. From
this time, began the welth of Rome
to increase. For that same yere, Ca-
millus wan the city of the Volsciā.
which by the space of .lxx. yeares had
waged battayle with the Romains:
he wan also the cities of the Eques
and Sutrinis, and discomfited all
theyr armies: and got thre triumphs
together. Tytus Quintius Cincina-
tus pursuinge at that time also the
Prenes

Prenestines whych came to the very
gates of Rome to wage battaile, and
ouercame them at the floud Allia,
and annexed to the Emppre of the
Romains those cities whiche were
vnder the dominion of the Prenesti-
nes. Than gaue he the assault to the
cite Preneste it selfe: whiche was
yelded vp to him: All whiche feates
hee did within .xx. dayes space: and a
trumphe was graunted vnto hym.
How be it the dignity of the Tribu-
nes did not longe indure: for after a
while, it semed good to the Romai-
nes to create no mo of that order.
And so by the space of three yeares,
they stode in dout whether they shuld
make any great offices agayn or no.
Neuerthelesse the Tribunes at last,
by common consente obtayned a-
gaine theyr former dignity, and that
they shoulde also haue the authority
of the Consuls besides, and contin-
ed so by the space of three yeres.

Great pro-
fesse of Cinci-
natus.

The office of
Tribunes ce-
sed.

The Tribu-
nes recovered
agayn theyr
dignitie.

Then

When were there consules created againe. In the yere that Lucius Cornelius, and Quintus Servilius wer consuls, Camillus died, vnto whom most honoꝝ was attributed nexte after Romulus, of anye that euer was in Rome. About this time Quintius the Dictatoꝝ was sent forth agaynſt the Frenchmen which were arꝑued in Italy, and had camped on the farther side of the floud Auienes; wher Titus Manlius the worthiest of all the Senators, slue one of the French men, which prouoked him to fyghte hande to hande. And when he hadde slayne hym, he pluckte of a chayn of gould which his enemy ware about his necke, and put it about his own: wherof bothe he and hys posteritye were called Torquati, for a perpetual memory of that fact. The residue of the Frenchmen wer put to flight; and eftsoones ouercome by Caius Sulpicius the Dictatoꝝ. Within a

whyle

Consuls created againe.
Camillus deceased.

The frenche men againe arꝑued and camped in Italy.

The original of the name of Torquati.

whyle after, the Thuscianes were subdued by Caius Marius: and. vii. thousand of them were led prisoners in one triumphe. There was againe a muster had in Rome, and whē the Latines whome the Romaynes had befoꝝe subdued, refused to assiste the with any power of me against theyꝝ enemies, they wer enforced to chose among them selues yong souldiours onely, and suche as befoꝝe that time had neuer bene at warre, to the number of ten legions. So muche prevailed the Romaines in warlike feats and cheualry, although their wealth and substaunce was as yet but verye slender. Thys armye went forth agaynſt the Frenchmen, and Lucius Furius was appoynted generall therof: At that time, one of the french campe chalenged into the fielde hym whom the Romaines accompted the moost valyaunt among them al. Upon whych bragges Marcus Valerius

The Thuscians discomfited by Marius.
The thyrde muster at Rome.

us

Mar. Valer.
did battayle
wyth a french
man.

us being at that time Tribunus Militum profered himselfe to fight the combate: and as he marched forward into the field ready armed, a Crowe lyghted vppon his ryghte arme, and sate there still. Afterwarde when hys aduersarye and hee came to handy gryppes, the same Crowe smote the Frenchman vpon the eyes with hys winges and tallaunts in such sorte, that he coulde not see forthrighte, by meane wherof he was slain by Valerius. And the Crow gaue him not only the victoꝝy, but his name also, that he was after called Corvinus.

The originall
of the name of
Corvinus.
M. Val. Cor.
Consul.

And for this fact he was created consul, duringe the space of. xiiii. yeres. When the Latines who beefore had refused to ayde the Romaines wyth anye souldiours, made request that one of the Consuls myght be chosen amonge them, and the other among the Romaines, whiche demaunde of theyꝝ was denyed, and battayle by the

the Romaines prepared against the, wherin they were ouercome, and vpon theyꝝ ouerthrow the Romaines triumphed. The pictures of the consuls were set vppe at the barres: (whych was the place where the Dictatoꝝ pleaded mennes causes) for this victoꝝy atcheued. Now the Romaines wared mighty: they warred wyth the Samnites well nyghe an C. and. xxx. miles distant from Rome whiche are situate in the mid waye betwene Picennum, Campania, and Apulia. Lucius Papirius Cursor went to that battail being first created Dictatoꝝ, & retournyng through cause of busynesse from thence to Rome, gaue charge (at his departure to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who at that time was Magister Equitū, that during his absence, he shuld not fyght with his ennemies. Now be it he vppon occasyon geuen, with merueylous dexterity of fortune fought wyth

Battayle against the Latines.

The Images of the Consuls erected.

With the Samnites, and banquished them. For whyche facte the Dictator Lucius Papirius after hys retourne gaue sentence of death vppon hym, for that he had foughte contraye to hys commaundemente. But yet hee was deliuered through the pallynge great fauour of the souldiers, which they pretended toward hym. Aboute which matter there was such dissention bred by Papirius, that hee was uighe slaine himselfe there in. After this, the Samnites ouercam the Romaines to theyr great reproche, and caused them to crepe vnder the yoke at whiche time Titus Meturius and Spurius Postumius were consuls. Howe be it the Senators and people of Rome forthe with infringed that league, which a litel befoze they wer constrained to make with the Samnites. Then Lucius Papirius hadde the vpper hande ouer the Samnites, and sent. vii. thousand of them vnder

Quintus Fab.
bi. Mar. ad-
iudged to
death.

The Romai-
nes banquy-
shed by the
Samnites.
The yoke
they called Ju-
ga was made
of ii. speares,
stucke in the
earth, and the
third on their
poynts like a
gallowes: vn-
der which for
reproch ban-
quished men
were led.

the

the yoke: and Papirius triumphed ouer them. At that time Appius Claudius being Censor conueyed into the city, the streame which is now called Claudia water, and made y high way which is yet called Appia way. Not long after the Samnites renewed battaile, and ouercame Quintus Fabius Maximus, and slewe. iii. M. of hys men. Afterward whan his father Fabius Maximus was sente to aide him, he did not only subdue the Samnites againe, but wan also byuers of theyr towne. Then were Publius Cornelius Rufinus, and Marcus Curius Dentatus created Consuls: and were bothe sent forthe against the Samnites, and in an exceeding greate battaile they banquished theym: and thus ended they the battaile, which the Samnites hadde continued against the Romaines, by the space of. xlix. yeares: which nation far aboue all the residue through out

The Samnites
discouraged.

The Samnites
renewed
battaile.

Quint. Fab.
bi. Mar. banquished.

Publ. Cor.
Ruf. and M.
Curi. Dent.
Consuls.

Warre pro-
claimed agaynst
the Tarentines.

out all Italy, did moſte diminiſh the
force of the Romains. Within a few
yeres after, the armies of the french
men ioyned wyth the Thufcians,
and Samnites againſte the Romai-
nes: but as they marched towardes
Rome, Cnaine Cornelius Dolabel-
la encounteringe wyth them, ſlew
them: At that time warre was pro-
claimed agaynſte the Tarentines
whiche inhabited the fartheſt partes
of Italye, for that they had inſurged
the Legates of the Romaines. The
Tarentines deſired Pyrrhus kynge
of Epirus to aſſiſte theym agaynſte
the Romaines, who forthwyth came
to Italye.

The fyrſt bat-
tyle that the
romaynes wa-
ged wyth for-
eign enemye.

Whys Pyrrhus was deſcended of
the line of Achilles. Whys was the
fyrſte battaile that the Romaynes
waged with anye ſoaine enemye.
To this battaile was Publius Ma-
terius Leuinus ſente: who when he
had apprehended the eſpyes of Pir-
chus,

thus, he willed that they ſhoulde be
led through the camp, and that al the
armye ſhoulde be ſhewed to them,
and ſo be diſmiſſe, to the ende they
might recount to Pirchus howe the
Romaines did demeane them ſelues
in all poyntes. Soone after the ar-
mies ioyned battaile, and Pyrrhus
was at the poynte to haue fled, had
not hys Elephantes bene, through
whoſe meanes he gotte the victo-
ry: of whome the Romaynes (for that
they hadde not earſte ſene, ſuche be-
ſtes) were diſmayed and ſtoode in
feare.

The ſtoutnes
of the romay-
nes.

Pyrrhus o-
uercame the
romaynes, by
meanes of his
Elephantes.

Howe be it the nyghte ſyniſhed
their ſkymme for that time. Leui-
us the Conſull fledde that nyghte:
and Pirchus tooke priſoners about
thouſande and eght hundred
Romaines, whome he entreated be-
come honourablye, and ſuche as were
aine in the battaile, hee buryed,
whome

Leuitus the
Conſul fled.

Pyrrhus bys
pryncely beha-
uour.

Worthy com-
mendation of
the Romaynes.

Whome when he sawe they were all
wounded in the fore partes, and af-
ter they were dead, keeping stil theyr
grim looks, whiche while they lived
they yet hadde, as one agaste at the
syght, liffing vppe his handes to the
skyes, he sayde: were it my chaunce
(quod he) to haue suche souldiours
as these were, I could easely wythin
thorte whyle conquere all the whole
wozld. After this, Pyrrhus associated
vnto him the Samnites, the Luca-
nes and the Brutians, and marched
so forward toward Rome despoiling
all as he went with fier and swoorde.
He prayed through all Campania, &
came to Beneuente whiche was distant
but. xliiii. miles from Rome, then re-
tired hee backe againe to Campania
for dreede of the Consuls, who came
wyth a great army againste hym.
The Romaynes then sente their le-
gates to Pyrrhus to entreate aboute
the ransomyng of their prisoners,
whome

whome he receiued honourably, and
sent to Rome suche prisoners as he
had, wythout receiuinge anye ran-
some for them. And amonge the re-
sidewe of the Romaine Legates,
Pyrrhus was so muche affected
towardes one Fabzicius, that wher
as he vnderstode the sayd Fabzicius
to be but a very poore man, he profe-
red to geue him the fourths parte of
his kingdome, if that he woulde for-
sake Rome, and come to hym. But
Fabzicius refused that bys offer,
where vppon Pyrrhus not a lyttle
meruailinge at the Romaines, sente
the chiefest of all his bande, one cal-
led Cyneas on embassade to Rome,
to intreat for peace, vpon indifferent
conditions, so that Pyrrhus myghte
styl betayne that part of Italye whi-
che he had subdued by battail, which
profer of peace misliked the Romaines:
and wooorde was sente backe to
Pyrrhus from the Senate, that vn-
lesse

Howe deare
the Romaynes
cetermed theyr
country.

Pyrrhus
played peace.

The Rout an
swer of the Ro-
maynes.

The security
of the Ro-
maynes.

Worthy prai-
se of encampes
mouthes.

lesse he would depart forth of Italy,
he could in no wyse haue peace with
the Romaynes. When the Romains
commaunded that all those whiche
Pyrrhus had taken prisoners, shuld
be reputed as infamed persones, for
that they would be taken prisoners
when they might haue defended the
selues by force of armes: And more
ouer, that they should not agayne be
restored to theyr former estate, vntyl
suche tyme as they broughte wyth
them the like spoiles of theyr enne-
mies. With this answer retourned
the Legate of Pyrrhus: of whome
when Pyrrhus demaunded what ma-
ner of place Rome was, he answer-
ed that he had there sene a countrey
of kinges: affirming that in manner
enery one there, was suche a one, as
Pyrrhus alone was counted to be at
Epirus, and through all Grece. The
there were sent forth agaynst Pyr-
rhus, Publius Sulpitius and Decius

us:

us: who wer then Consuls. In a skil-
lisch which he made agaynst them,
Pyrrhus was wounded, his Ele-
phantes slaine, and of his armye hee
lost twentye thousande. There were
slaine of the Romaines onelye v. M.

Thus was Pyrrhus discomfitedde.

The yere after, Fabzicius was sent
forth agaynst Pyrrhus: This was
he, whome before amonge the other
Legates of the Romaynes, Pyrrhus
could by no meanes allure to forsake
Rome and come to him, vppon pro-
mise to depart with the fourth parte
of his kingdome vnto him. When he
and king Pyrrhus had pitched theyr
tentes neare the one to the other,
Pyrrhus his Whisition cam by night
to Fabzicius, offering that he woulde
destroy Pyrrhus with poyson, if Fa-
bzicius would geue him any thyng
for his labour: whome Fabziti-
us apprehended, and caused to be bound
and caried to Pyrrhus, and to be de-

C. i.

clared

Pub. Sul-
and Decius
Consuls sent
agaynst Pyr-
rhus.

Pyrrhus put
to flight.

Fabzicius set
agaynst Pyr-
rhus.

The Romai-
nes hated tre-
son.

declared unto hym what thyngs his
 Phisitron hadde conspired againste
 hym. Where at the kynge all agast
 sayde. Undoubtedly this is that Fa-
 bzicius (quod he), who wyth moze
 difficulty can be made to forsake ho-
 nesty, then the Sunne can be kepte
 to run bys course. And so the kynge
 departed into Sicilie. Fabzitiuſ af-
 ter that he had subdued the Samni-
 tes and the Lucanes triumphed. Af-
 terward, Marcus Curius Dentatus
 and Cornelius Lentulus being then
 Consuls, were sent forth agaynst
 Pirzhus, Curius foughte the bat-
 taye wyth hym. He slewe his army,
 hee draue hym to Tarentum, and
 sackt his tentes. He slewe that daye
 of his ennemyes thre and twentye
 thousande. Curius Dentatus tri-
 umphed in his Consulship: he brou-
 ght foure Elephants to Rome: whi-
 che were the fyrste that euer were
 there. Not longe after, Pirzhus de-
 parted

Pirzhus
 went into Si-
 cilie.
 Fabzitiuſ tri-
 umphed.

Pirzhus dis-
 comfited.

Elephanties
 fyrst brought
 to Rome.

parted from Tarentum, and at A-
 gos a cite of Grece he was slayne.
 When Caius Fabzitiuſ Mulsinus,
 and Caius Claudius Cinna were
 consules, whyche was in the yeare
 after the foundatyon of the cite of
 Rome, four hundred thre skore and
 one, ambassadours were sent forth
 of Alexandria by Ptolomeus too
 Rome, to ioyne frendshipp and amity
 wyth the Romaynes: which thing
 they obtayned. While that Quin-
 tus Culo, and Caius Fabius Pic-
 tor were consuls, the Picentines stir-
 red by war agaynst the Romaynes,
 but they were overcome by Publius
 Sempzonius and Appius Claudius,
 (which wer next cōsuls) & triumphed
 over them. About this tyme, the Ro-
 mains built the cities Ariminum in
 Fraunce, and Beneuentum in Sam-
 nis: when Marcus Atti. Regn. & Lu-
 Ju. Libe wer consuls, war was pro-
 cilanted against the Sale. in Apulia.

Legats forth
 of Alexandria
 set to Rome.

Pub. Sem.
 & App. Clau.
 Consuls.

The cities
 Ariminum &
 Beneuentū
 built by the
 Romaynes.
 Mar. Atti.
 Regn. & Lu-
 Ju. Libe
 Consuls.

The Bzundusians & the city taken.

The Bzundusians wer banquished, and their City wonne: and triumph was had ouer them againe.

In the. CCC. lxxviii. yere after the buildinge of Rome, the name and renoume of the Romaynes became now famous, and yet had they neuer waged any battaille forthe of Italy. To the end therfore that they might vnderstande what power they were able to make, there was a muster had, and the names of the Romaynes were taken: who being nombred by the pols, amounted to. cc. cc. ii. D. 334. citizens, all be it sithe the first foundation of the citie, warres

had at no tyme ceased: The was the first battayle attempted agaynst the people of Affricke: Appius Claudius and Quintus Fuluius beinge then Consuls: battail was fought agaynst theym in Sicilie: where as Appius Claudius triumphed ouer them, and ouer Hieron king of Sicilie.

In

gain in Rome

The first battayle whiche the romaynes waged agaynst the Carthaginians was in the 480. yere after the buildinge of the citie, & lasted 11. yeres withoute intermission.

In the yere folowing Marcus Valerius, and Octacillus beinge then Consuls, the Romains wrought very great enterpryses. For whye, the Taurominatans, and the Catanenses, and besides them, fiftie other cityes, were receiued vnder obediens.

In the thirde yere after, preparati- on for warre was made agaynst Hieron in Sicilie. But he, together with the residue of hys Nobilitie, made peate with the Romaynes, and gaue vnto them in consideration thereof, CC. talentes of siluer. The Africans were ouercom in Sicilie, which was the seconde tyme that the Romaynes triumphed ouer them.

In the fiftie yere after that the Romaynes firste waged battayle agaynst the Afers, (Caius Duillius, and Cneus Cornelius beinge then Consuls,) they fought vpon the sea: Agaynst whiche battaille, they hadde prepared light shippes, whiche they

C. iii.

called

Appi. Claud. & Quint. Ful. Consules. Mar. Clau. and Octacil. Consuls.

war pretended agaynst Hieron.

The seconde triumph ouer the Africans

Cai. Duill. & Cne. Cor.

11. Consuls. The first battayle whiche the romaynes waged on the sea.

called Foppes. The Consul Coz-
 nius was deceived by a trayne. But
 Duilius fought the battail out, and
 overcame the captain of the Cartha-
 ginians. He toke. ccc. ships. He sunk
 ccc. He toke. vii. M. men prisoners,
 and slew. iiii. M. There was neuer
 victorie more acceptable to the Ro-
 mains, then this was. For where
 before they had helved them selues
 to be invincible vpon the lande, they
 had now also experimeted that they
 wer of great force vpon the sea, whē
 Caius Aquilius Florus, and Lucius
 Scipio were Consuls, Scipio wan
 Corsica, and Sardinia, and led wyth
 him from thence many thousand pri-
 soners, and triumphed. Lucius Milius
 Mollo, & Marcus Atilius Regulus,
 being Consuls, war was again tra-
 posed into Africke against Hamilcar
 a captain of the Carthaginians: This
 battail was also fought vpon the sea
 and Hamilcar was discomfited. For
 when

The Cartha-
 ginians dys-
 comfited.

Caius Aquil-
 ius & Lucius
 Scipio Consuls.
 Corsica and
 Sardinia
 won.

Lucius Milius
 Mollo & Mar-
 cus Regulus
 Consuls.

The second
 battail on the
 sea.

when he had lost. lxxiii. ships, he reti-
 red backe. The Romans lost in that
 battail. ccc. ships: but whē they wer
 arriued in Africk, Clupea the chiefe-
 Citye in Africke was yealded vp to
 them. The Consuls then marched
 forward toward Carthage: and whē
 they had despoiled manye Townes,
 Milius returned to Rome, & bro-
 ght with him. ccc. prisoners. At-
 tilius Regulus remaininge still in
 Africke, prepared his army to with-
 stand the force of the Africanes: and
 toyning battail with iii. capitaines of
 the Carthaginians as ours, he obte-
 ned the victorie. He slew. ccc. of
 his enemies. He toke prisoners fou-
 thousand men, and eghte Elephan-
 tes. He receiued vnder obeytaunce
 lxxii. Cityes. The Carthaginians
 when they were thus dyscomfited,
 desired peace of the Romans, which
 when Regulus wold not graūt, but
 vpon straight conditiōs, they desired
 when he had lost. lxxiii. ships, he reti-
 red backe. The Romans lost in that
 battail. ccc. ships: but whē they wer
 arriued in Africk, Clupea the chiefe-
 Citye in Africke was yealded vp to
 them. The Consuls then marched
 forward toward Carthage: and whē
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 Milius returned to Rome, & bro-
 ght with him. ccc. prisoners. At-
 tilius Regulus remaininge still in
 Africke, prepared his army to with-
 stand the force of the Africanes: and
 toyning battail with iii. capitaines of
 the Carthaginians as ours, he obte-
 ned the victorie. He slew. ccc. of
 his enemies. He toke prisoners fou-
 thousand men, and eghte Elephan-
 tes. He receiued vnder obeytaunce
 lxxii. Cityes. The Carthaginians
 when they were thus dyscomfited,
 desired peace of the Romans, which
 when Regulus wold not graūt, but
 vpon straight conditiōs, they desired

A great ouer-
 throwe of the
 Carthagini-
 Clupea yealded
 to the Ro-
 maynes.

Milius re-
 turned wyth
 victorie to
 Rome.

Regulus re-
 mained in
 Africke.
 Regulus won
 the actes.

Peace desi-
 red by the
 Carthagini-
 ans.

The Cartha-
giniens desy-
red ayd of the
Lacedemoni-
ans.

A great over-
throwe of the
Romaynes.

Regulus ta-
ken and caste
into pryson.
Mar. Emill.
Paul. & Ser-
Ful. Cōsuls.

Battail ren-
ued by the Ro-
mains agāst
the Cartha.
The thyrde
battayle on
the sea.

A great discō-
fytur of the
Carthagini.

succoure of the Lacedemonians: to
whom the Lacedemonians sent Fan-
tippus with a band of menne, throu-
ghe whose meanes, Regulus was
ouercome, so that of all the armye of
the Romaines, there eskaped but
ii. M. only, xv. M. were taken pryson-
ners, and theyr captaine Regulus al-
so: xxx. M. were slaine. Regulus hym
selfe was cast into pryson. The were
Marcus Emilius Paulus, and Ser-
uius Fuluius the nobler created Cō-
suls: bothe whyche passed ouer into
Affricke wyth a nauy of. iii. C. sayle.
Fyrste they ouercame the Afers in
battail vpon the sea: Emilius sonke
a hundzeth and foure shippes of hys
enemyes. He toke xxx. together with
the men that fought in them. He slue
and toke prisoners besides. xv. M. of
his enemyes, and enriched his sould-
iours with an exceeding great
spoyle. And at that time, had all Af-
fricke beene subdued, had not there
chaun-

chaunced so great a dearth, that the
souldiours coulde not anye longer
remainne there: As the Consulles re-
toured home with theyr victorious
nauy, they suffred shipwracke about
the coaste of Sicilie. Whereas there
a rose so great a tempest, that o. iii.
C. lxxiii. shippes, vnneth lxxx. could
be saued. Whyche tempest was so
terryble, that the lyke therof had not
at anye time befoze beene hearde of,
vpon the sea. Neuerthelesse the Ro-
maynes forthwyth renued two hun-
dred newe shippes, (whose myndes
were not a whit dismayed with those
former mishappes.) Then were cre-
ated Consuls, Cneus Seruilius Ce-
pio, and Caius Sempzonius Blefus
who with two hundzeth and. lx. ships,
tooke their vyage towarde Affricke
where they wan certaine cityes. And
as they retoured thence homeward
(bringing a great spoyle with them)
they suffred shipwracke. Wherevpon
the

A great dearth
in Affricke.

The Romaines
mortal-
ly ged greatly
by shipwracke

The inuinc-
ible and stoute
courage of the
Romaynes.

Cne. Seru-
Ce. and. Cai.
Semp. Ble.
Consuls.

The fourth
battail on the
sea.

The romaynes sustained shipwracke a gayne.

The romaynes purposed to geue over battell on the sea.

Luci. Ceci.
De. & Caius
Furi. Pla.
Consuls.

The Cartha.
bycomfited.

they suffered shipwracke, whereupon the Romaynes finding them selues agreued with theese continuall and often damages which they sustained vpon the sea, the Senators thoughte good, to geue over that kinde of battaile, and to kepe no mo but ix. ships onely, to defend Italy wythall. The Lucius Cecilius Metellus, and Caius Furius Placidus wer Consuls, Metellus ouercame in Sicilie, the captayn of the Carthaginiens whiche came agaynst them with a hundred and xxx. Elephantes, and a great power of men besides. He slew xx. M. men, and got. cccvi. Elephants. The residue of his ennemies which wer skatred and dispersed among the Numidians, (whome he had to ayde him,) he got together & broughte the prisoners with great triump to Rome and as they wente, the herd of Elephants, whiche were a. C. and xxviii. number ouerclayde all the way. The

Car.

The Carthaginiens after theese so great mischances, required Regulus a captayne of the Romaynes (whom befoze they hadde taken prysonner,) that he would goo to Rome, and get peace for them of the Romans, and also erchaunge of prisoners. But Regulus when he was come to Rome, and was broughte into the Senate, did in no poynt behaue himseife as a Romaine, affirming that fro the day that he first fel into the hands of the Carthaginiens, he gaue ouer clenely desire to be any longer a Romayne: in so much that he refused the company of his owne wife at Rome: and perswaded the Romaynes that peace shoulde by no meanes bee graunted to the Carthaginiens: alledgyng that their myndes were so quaryed wyth those so manye mischaunces, that they were quyte boorde of hope, that they shoulde euer be able to recouer againe their former estate.

And

The Cartha.
sente regulus
a romayne to
intreat for
peace.

A notable ex-
ample of howe
towards his
countrie.

And as for him, he was not woorthye
to be so muche esteamed (being now
very aged) that for his cause, and the
redeminge of a fewe others whiche
were detained prisoners, at Car-
thage, so many thousand of their en-
emies should be restozed. Whiche
request of his, at last the Romaynes
assented vnto. In so muche that they
woulde not geue eare to the petyty-
on of anye whiche came from Car-
thage, to entreat them for peace. Re-
gulus sone after, returned to Car-
thage: whome the Romaynes offer-
red to detain till at Rome. But hee
denied that hee woulde remayne in
that city, in which he could not now
haue the name of an honest Citezen,
sith that he had so long bene among
the Carthaginians. Whome (after
his retourne to Carthage,) the Car-
thaginians with most cruel tormen-
ts put to death. When Publius Clau-
dus Pulcher, and Catus Junius
were

were consuls, Claudius in an euill
tytie, with no lesse euill successe,
foughte a battayle: and was over-
come by the Carthaginians. For set-
tyng forthe with two hundred and
twenty sayle, he fled with .ccc. shippes
only, .lxxx. were taken together with
the men whiche fought in them: and
the residue were sonke. There were
besides, .xx. thousand of the romaines
taken prisoners. In lyke manner al-
so the other Consull losse his nauye
by shipwracke: howe be it he saued
his armie, for that the shore was
neare. At what time Catus Luctaci-
us Catulus, and Aulus Posthumi-
us Albinus were consules, (whiche
was in the .cciii. yere after that bat-
taille was fyrste waged with the car-
thaginians,) battail was committed
to the guiding and orderinge of Ca-
tulus agaynst the Africanes: who
toke his viage into Sicillie, with three
hundred sayle: agaynst whome the
Afers

Pub. Clau-
Pulcher, and
Ca. Junius
Consuls.
The romaines
were destroyed.

The romaine
nauye perished
by shipwrack

Ca. Luctati-
Catus. & aul.
Posthu. albi.
Consuls.

Regulus put
to death.

After had prepared, cccc. sayle ready furnished. This Catulus was some what sickly when he toke shyping. For why, he was wounded in a battail a litle before. The battayle was fought ouer agaynst Lylibeū a cite of Sicillie, with passyng greate valiantnesse of the Romains. They toke lxxxi. of the Carthaginiens shippes:

The great overthrow of the Carthaginians.

They sanke a. c. and. xxv. they toke xxxii. M. men prisoners: & slue. xlii. M. an infinite deale of golde and silver broughte they to Rome: and of the Romayne nauye, only. xii. ships miscaried, whiche wer sonke. This battaille was done the. vi. of the Ides of Marche. The Carthaginiens for the with desired peace, and it was graunted to them. Suche prisoners as the Carthaginiens had taken of the romaynes wer restozed. And they desired that they might raunsome suche prisoners as the romaynes had taken of theirs. The Senate therfore com-

Peace graunted to the Carthaginians.

maun-

maunded that suche of the carthaginians, as were prisoners in the common holdes, should be deliuered and sent home without any raunsome: & such of them as priuate persons had taken prisoners, shoulde be dismyt also: and that their raunsome should bee answered (to those whiche tooke them) forth of the common tresor, rather than the carthaginiens should be charged therewith. After this, wer Q. Luctatius, & Aulus Manlius created consuls. They waged battaille against Falisci: which had bene some time a welthye city of Italye. Thys city they wan, within. vi. dayes after they layde the assaulte therto. They slew there. xv. M. men: to the residue

The greate largesse of the romaynes.

Q. Luctatius & Aulus Man. Consuls.

Falisci besieged and won.

they graunted peace, but they depriued them of the one moztie of theyr landes.

The

The thynde booke of the breuiary of Eutropius.



When the battayle agaynst the Carthaginiens was thus determined, which hadde continued by the space of. cxii. yerres, the Romaynes

(who were nowe become famous,) sente Legates to Ptolomeus kynge of Egypt, p[ro]ferynge to ayde hym, for that Antiochus kynge of Syria, warred agaynst hym: hee thanked the Romaines for theyr gentleness: howe be it hee receyued no ayde of them, for that the battayle was all ready fynished. About the same time Hiero the mighty and puissant kyng of Sicilie, came to Rome, to beholde the Enterludes there, and distributed among the people of Rome, two hundredeth thousand bushels of wheat

Lucius

And p[ro]fered
by the Ro-
maynes to
Ptolomeus.

Cornes given
among the Ro-
maynes by
Hiero.

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, & Ful-
ulius Flaccus being Consuls (during
whose raigne Hiero came to Rome)
battayle was waged against the Li-
guriens w[ithin] Italy: and triumph
was had ouer them. At that time all
so, the Carthaginiens attempted to
renue battail: and perswaded in like
manner the Sardinians to rebell,
who should haue bene subiect to the
Romaines, for as muche as peace
was concluded betwene them & the
Romayns vpon the same condiction.
Nevertheless they sente theyr Am-
bassadors to Rome, and confyrm-
med the peace againe. When Titus
Manlius Torquatus, and Caius At-
tilius Balbus were Consules, the
Romaynes triumphed ouer the Sar-
dinians. When the Romaynes con-
cluded peace w[ith] all natyons, so
now they had no maner batel in hand:
which thinge neuer happened vnto
them s[ince] the firste buildinge of the

Ln. Corne.
Len. & Ful.
Flac. Con.

Battaille a-
gaynst the Li-
guriens.

War renued
by the Car-
thaginiens.

Peace grante
ted to the Car-
thaginiens.

Tit. Man.
Tor. and Cai.
Attil. Balbus
Consuls.

A triumph
ouer the Sar.

F. i.

city

Lu. Postu.
Libi. & Ful.
Cne. Cen.
Consuls.

The first tri-
umphe ouer
Allyrians.

Emilius con-
sull.
Italy inua-
ded by the
Frenchmen.

citye of come, but at onetime onlye:
(whiche was) duringe the raggne of
Roma Pompilius. When Lucius
Posthumius Albinus, and Fuluius
Cneus Centumalus were consules
they waged battayl agaynst the Al-
lyrians: and when they had take ma-
nye cityes there, the kynges yelded
them selues. And that was the fyrste
tryumphe that the romaynes euer
had ouer the Allyrians. Durynge the
tyme that Emilius was Consull,
great armiees of the Frenchmen wer
come ouer the Alpes. Howe be it, all
Italy stood together in the defence
of the romaynes. For as Fabius the
Historician dooth report, (who was
hymself present at that battai,) there
were eyght hundred thousand men
in a redinesse for to haue fought that
battayle. Neuerthelesse the Consull
hym selfe ended that bat'ail wth
greate dexterite of fortune. He slew
in that battayle forty thousande en-
emies:

emies: and there was a tryumphe
decreed vnto Emilius. A fewe yeres
after, a battayl was fought agaynst
the Frenchmen wythin Italye, and
it was doone by Marcus Claudius
Marcellus, and Cneus Cornelius
Scripio, beyng then consules. At
that same tyme, Marcellus hauinge
wyth hym but a very smal troupe of
horsemen, slew the kyng of the
Frenchmen (called Viridomarus,)
wyth hys owne hands. After he, and
his fellowe consull, slew greate ar-
mies of the Frenchmen. He conquere
d Millaine. He broughte an exceed-
yng great spoyle with him home to
Rome, and in his triumph he fastned
the spoyles whiche he had gotten of
the French kyng, to a longe staues
ende, and so bare it vpon hys owne
shoulders. In the time that Mar-
cus Minutius, and Publius Corne-
lius were Consules, warre was
waged soze agaynst the Allyrians,

Emili' try-
umphed.

Battayle a-
gaynst the
Frenchmen.
Mar. Clau.
Mar. & Cne.
Corne. Sci.
Consuls.

Viridomar-
kyng of the
Frenchmen
slain by Mar-
cellus.
Millayn con-
quered.

Marcell' try-
umphed.

Mar. Min. &
Pub. Corne.
Consuls.
War with
Allyrians.

The second
battayl of the
Carthagi. a-
gainst the Ro-
mains, in the
560. yeare af-
ter the cite
was buylt,
whych durd
by the space
of. xvi. yeres.
Saguntum
assaulted by
Annibal.

Howe lothe
the Romains
were to use
force.

for that they had robbed and despoiled the Shyppes of the Romaynes, which serued them with grayn. And they were quyte subdued. The selfe same yeare, the Carthaginiens waggd theyr second battayl against the Romaynes, by Annibal their captaine, who attempted to assault Saguntum a city of Spayne, whych was in league and frendship wherby the Romaines. This Annibal was then of the age of. xx. yeres, and had in his army a hundreth and fifty thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen. The Romaines sent ambassadours to him, to wyl him to cease from battayle. Wnt hee woulde not speake with the Legates: wherby the Romaynes sent likewise to Carthage, desiring that commaundement might be geuen to Annibal, that he shoulde no more warre vpon such people as were frends and in league with the Romaynes. But they had

spend

spend answeres geuen them by the Carthaginiens. In the mean season the Saguntines were famished, whome Annibal (after he had gotte the conquest ouer theym) afflycted wyth extreme punishments. Vppon this, Publius Cornelius Scipio, wēt into Spayne wyth an army, and Tiberius Sēpronius into Sicilie with an other, warre was proclaymed agaynst the Carthaginiens. Annibal (leauinge his brother Asoruball in Spayne,) hymselfe passed ouer Pyreneus, makinge his waye ouer the Alpes: at which place as yet, no way laye. It was reported that he had in his army whiche he broughte wyth him into Italy, lxxx. M. footemenne, xx. M. horsemenne, and, xxxvii. Elephantes. In this space, diuers Ligurians and Frenchmen had associa- ted them selues with Annibal. Sempronius Gracchus asone as he vnderstode that Annibal was come in-

The Sagun-
tines famishd
by Annibal.

Two armies
sent forth by
the romains.

Annibal pas-
sed the alpes.

to Italy, he conueyed his army ouer
 Ariminus forth of Sicillie. Pub. Coz.
 Scipio first encountred with Anni-
 bal: his men wer put to flight, & him-
 self returned wounded to his tentes.
 Sēpronius Gracchus in like maner
 fought with him at the riner Trebia
 and was discomfited. Whereupon di-
 uers in Italy for fear yeldeo the sel-
 ues to Annibal. And as he departed
 thence to Thuscia, he met with Fla-
 minius the Consull whom he slew.
 There wer at that time. xlv. M. Ro-
 maines slain. The residue fled. After
 these things, M. Fab. Max. was sent
 by the Romaynes agaynst Annibal.
 He by tracting the time and dalyng
 brake the violence and force of Anni-
 bal: and elsenes finding oportunitie,
 set vpon him and gaue him the ouer-
 throw. In the. cccc. and. xlv. yere after
 that the city of Rome was built, Lu-
 cius Emilius, and Publius Cere-
 tius Varro, were sent agaynst Anni-
 bal,

Scipio discom-
 fited by An-
 nibal.

Sempronius
 Gracchus dys-
 comfited by
 Annibal.

Flaminius the
 Consull slayn
 by Annibal.

Annibal su-
 stayned the o-
 uerthrowe by
 M. Fab. max.

ball, and succeded Fabius, whyche
 Fabius aduertised bothe the Con-
 sulles that they could not otherwise
 overcome Annibal (who was a hot
 and a hasty warrpoure,) but onely
 by deferrynge and prolongynge the
 battayle. Howe be it, Varro berre
 rashlye: contrary to the mynde of the
 other Consull toynd the battayle,
 and foughte at the Towne called
 Canne in Apulia: Wheras both the
 Consulles were overcome by Anni-
 bal. There were slayne in that bats-
 tayle thre hundredeth Africanes: and
 a great parte of Annibal hys armye
 was wounded. But no battayle that
 the Romaynes euer hadde wyth the
 Carthaginians, endauraged them so
 muche as this.

For whye, there wer slain in that
 battaile, Emilius Paulus then con-
 sull, and twentye other of the or-
 der of Consulles and Pretoures:
 F. iii.

Lu. Emilius
 and Publi.
 Cere. Varro
 Consuls.

Bothe the
 Consulles over-
 come by Anni-
 bal.

The greatest
 discomfytur
 that euer the
 Romaynes en-
 dured by the
 Carthagini.

of the Senators ther wer taken and
slayne. xxx. noble men, to the number
of thre hundred: soldiours to the
number of. xl. M. and. iiii. M. and five
hundred gentlemen besides. For al
whych great mischaunce, there was
not yet anye one among the Romai-
nes whiche made anye mentyon of
peace makinge with the Carthagi-
niens. The bondmen in Rome were
made free, and appoynted for souldi-
ours: whiche thyng neuer hapned
erste there. After that battaile, many
citties in Italye whiche befoze were
vnder the obeysaunce of the Romai-
nes, fell from them to Anniball.

Then Anniball profered the Romay-
nes that they shoulde redeame suche
souldiours of theyrs, as he had ta-
ken prysoners. To whome the Ro-
maynes and the Senators aunswere-
d that those wer not to be accomp-
ted as necessary citizens, which whē
they were armed, woulde bee taken
prison-

The greates
fountnesse of
the romaynes.

The bondme
in Rome ma-
numitted.

Annibal pro-
fered the Ro-
maynes to re-
deeme theyr
prysoners.

The greates
fountnesse of
the romaynes.

prysoners: vpon whych aunswer,
Anniball slew them all wyth sondry
punishments, and sent home to Car-
thage three bulshells full of rynges,
whiche he pluckte of from the handes
of the Gentlemen and Senatoures,
and souldiours of the Romaynes.

Asdrubal also hys brother whom he
leste behynde him in Spaine wyth a
greates armye (to the ende he myghte
brynge all that country in subiection
to the Africanes,) sustained an ouer-
throwe by the two Scipios whiche
were captaines of the Romaines, he
lost in that battaile. xxxv. M. men, of

whiche the Romaynes toke prys-
oners, x. M. and slew xx. M. But the
Carthaginiens to strengthen hym
agayn, sente him out of hand. xii. M.
footemen, and. iiii. M. horsemen, and
xx. Elephants. In the. iiii. yere after
that Anniball inuaded Italye, Mar-
cus Claudius Marcellus then Con-
sul fought against him with passyng

A passyng
great mur-
der of the
romaynes.

Asdrubal o-
uercom by the
ii. Scipios.

Marc. Clau.
Marcel. Con-
sul.

good

good fortune at Pola a city of Capua. Annibal had by this time gotten many cities ther fro the Romans in Apulia, Calabria, & among the Brutians. At that time, Phillip kynge of Macedonie by his Legates (whome he sent to Annibal) profered that he wold aid him against the Romans: Upon condition that after he had overcome the Romans, he mighte in like manner haue assistance of Annibal against the Grecians. But the Romans by chaunce apprehended the Legates of king Phillip, and understood by them the whole matter. Where vppon, they willed Marcus Valerius Leuinus to go into Macedonie: and Titus Manlius Torquatus then being Proconsul, into Sardinia: for that Province also through the alluring of Annibal, was fallen from the Romans. And thus at one time, fought the Romans in foure severall places together. In Italy

Phillip profered to ayde Annibal against the Romaynes.

Battail was geuen in four severall places by the Romaynes.

gainst Annibal. In Spaine agaynst his brother Asdrubal. In Macedonie against Phillip. In Sardinia against the Sardinians, and an other Asdrubal a Carthaginien. This Asdrubal was taken by Titus Manlius the Proconsul, who was sent into Sardinia against him: he also slew there xii. M. of his enemyes, and tooke a M. and D. prisoners. Thus was Sardinia subdued by the Romans, and Manlius as a conqueror brought Asdrubal and those other prisoners with him to Rome. In this tyme, Phillip was also overcome by Leuinus in Macedonie. And Asdrubal the second brother to Annibal, and Mago his third brother wer by the Scipios overcome in Spain. In the tenth yere after that Annibal invaded Italy, at what time Pub. Sula & Cne. Fulvius wer consuls, Annibal approached within .4. miles of the city of Rome: & his hostes wer come to the very gates.

Sardinia subdued by the romaynes.

Phillip overcome.

Asdrubal and Mago overcome.

Pub. Sula & Cne. Fulvius Consuls.

But

But forthwith for dread of the Consuls whiche came against hym with a great hoste, he retired back to Campania. Soone after, his brother Asdruball slewe both the Scipios in Spayne: whiche by the space of many yeares hadde bene conquerours there. Nevertheless, their army remayned whole. For why, they were rather beguiled by traine, then vanquished by manhode. At this tyme, a great parte of Sicilie was recovered by Marcellus the Consull: whiche countrey the Afers began as than to possesse: and from Siracusa the most famous Citie therof, he broughte an exceeding great spoyle to Rome. Lenuus made league and frendship with Philippus Macedonie: and with diuers other cities in Grece besides: & with Attalus kinge of Asia. And by the way as he wente marching toward Sicilie, he discomfited and tooke prisoner Annones a captayne

The .ii. Scipios slayn by Asdruball in Spayne.

Frendship foynded with Phillip by Lenuus.

captain of the Carthaginians, at the city Agrigentum, together with the city it selfe: and sent him to Rome amonge those other prisoners. There were yelded by vnto him .xl. cities. He conquered .xxvi. other cities. Thus when all Sicilie was recovered, and Macedonie in such sort shaken and quailed, hee returned to Rome with great renoume. Afterwarde Anniball assaultinge Cneus Fuluius at vnwares beinge then in Italye, slue him and diu. M. men besides. In the meane space, Publius Cornelius Scipio sonne of Publius Scipio, was sent into Spayne: where (after that the two Scipios were slayne,) no captaine of the Romans was lefte. He waged battaile there, beinge but of the age of .xxiii. yeres. One who of all the Romaynes that were eyther in his dayes or anye tyme sith, might worthely be adiudged the chiefest.

Annones taken prisoner.

Cneus Fuluius slayn by Anniball.

Pub. Corne. Scipio sente into Spayne.

Great commendation of Scipio.

He

Carthage in
Spain won. He took Carthage in Spain, where
 the Affricanes hadde all theyr golde
 and silver, and furniture for warre
 remayninge. Furthermore he sente
 to Rome, the mooste noble hostages
 which he had receiued of the Span-
 ardes. He toke also prisoner, Mago
 Annibal his brother, and sent him to
 Rome with the residue. There was
 great myght demeaned at Rome af-
 ter these newes. Scipio restored to
 theyr parentes, theyr sonnes whom
 he had receiued for pledges before.
 Where vppon, in manner all the
 Spanyardes wyth one assente tooke
 part with Scipio againste Annibal.
 After these thynges, he subdued and
 put to flight Asdruball Annibal his
 brother, and got ther a great spoyle.
 In this meane space, Quintus Fa-
 blus Maximus the Consull, (beynge
 as then in Italye) recovered Taren-
 tum, in whiche wer then remaining
 greate armies of Annibal; and there
 he

Mago sent pri-
 soner to Rome

Asdrubal dis-
 comfited.

Tarentum re-
 couered.

he slew also Carthalon captayne to
 Annibal. He sold xxv. thousand pri-
 soners, and deuided the spoyle among
 his souldiours, and the mony which
 he receiued for the men whiche hee
 solde, he brought to the common tre-
 soze of the Romaines. Then many ci-
 ties of the Romaines whiche earthe
 had yelded them selues to Annibal,
 did againe submitte them selues to
 Fabius Maximus. The yere follow-
 ing, Scipio wroughte notable feates
 in Spain: there he (what throughe the
 ayde of his brother Lucius Scipio, &
 what throughe his owne valiaunt-
 nesse,) recovered lxx. cities. By whiche
 they had euil successe in that battaile
 which they fought in Italy. For why
 Clandius Marcellus being then con-
 sul) was slayne there by Annibal.
 In the third yere after y, Scipio went
 againe into Spain, and atcheued wo-
 thy things there. He banquished the
 kynge of Spayne in a great battail,
 and

Scipio, bys
 good successe
 in his affaires

Cland. mar.
 consul slayne.

The kynge of
 Spayne bys
 and comfited.

and afterwarde concluded frendshipp
wyth him, wythoute requyryng any
pledges of him after hee was subdu-
ed, wheras all others vsed after they
had vanquysht anye, to take pledges
of them whome they hadde so ouer-
come. Then Anniball fearynge that
he should not be able anye longer to
detayne Spain against Scipio, or to
wythstande hys force, sente for hys
brother Asdruball withall his army
from thence. And as Asdruball wold
haue passed that same way as Annib-
ball did forth of Spayne into Italy
warde, he fell into the embushmentes
whyche of set purpose were layd for
hym by Appius Claudius Nero, and
Marcus Liuius Salinator: at which
place manfully fightinge and defend-
yng hym selfe, hee was slayne: and
hys great army whyche he had wyth
hym, was al together taken eyther
or slaine: and a greate quantite of
treasure was brought to Rome.

After

after those thynges, Anniball began
cleane to despaire of the successe of
the battail: and courage attrewe &
grew to the Romains. Whereupon
they sent for Publius Cornelius Sci-
pio forth of Spayne: who came to
Rome wyth greate glorie. When
Quintus Cecilius and Lucius Male-
rius were consuls, all those ctyes a-
monge the Brutians, whiche before
fell from the Romaines to Annibal,
yelded them selues again to the Ro-
maines. In the .xliii. yeaere after that
Annibal had inuaded Italye, Scipio
who had luckely atcheued things in
Spayne: was created consull, and set
into Affricke. This Scipio was ad-
iudged to be inspired with some di-
uine spirite. In so much that menne
thought he had conference with the
celestiall powers. He foughte in A-
fricke against Annon a captayne of
the Carthaginians and slew hys ar-
my. In the second battayl he toke his
tentes,

Scipio sent
for forth of
Spayne.Q. Cecilius
and L. Male-
rius Consuls.Scipio crea-
ted Consul.

G.i.

tentes,

Asdrubal sent
for forth of
Spayne.Asdruball
slayne.

tentes, and. iiii. M. and. v. C. soldiers,
 and new. xi. M. He tooke Siphar, the
 king of Numidia prisoner, who had
 logned himselfe in ayde wyth the A-
 Syphar king fers: and invaded his tentes & sackte
 of Numidia take prisoner them: and sent Siphar together with
 the mooste noble men of Numidia to
 Rome and an infinite spoyle: whiche
 thynge so sone as it was vnderstode,
 all Italy wel nygh forsooke Annibal,
 whome the Carthaginiens wylled
 to retourne and succoure Affrycke,
 whiche as then Scipio despoyled.
 Thus in the. xviij. yere all Italy was
 deliuered from the terrour of Anni-
 ball. The Legates of the Carthagi-
 niens desired peace of Scipio: and by
 him they were sente to Rome to the
 Senate. Treuce was made with the
 durynge the space of. xl. dates: vntyll
 suche tyme as they might repayre to
 Rome, and retourne from thence a-
 gayne. In consideratyon where of,
 they gaue the Romans. xxx. thousand
 poundes

poundes. And when they hadde ex-
 posed their cause to the Senate, an-
 swer was made to them, that accor-
 dinge to the aduise of Scipio, peace
 should be graunted them, referring
 the matter wholly to Scipio: by whiche
 it was graunted vpon these conditi-
 ons. That they shoulde geue the Ro-
 mains five C. thousand poundes of sil-
 uer: and that they shoulde mozeouer,
 restore to the Romaynes suche pry-
 soners as they had taken of theys,
 and suche as were fled from the Ro-
 maines to them.

While these things wer in talk,
 Annibal as he retourned into Affrick,
 infringed the league, for he and his
 armye broughte diuers thynge by
 the way as they wente, contrarie to
 the peace concluded vpon, and as
 enemies. The Legates of the Car-
 thaginiens were apprehended by
 the Romaynes: as they retourned
 from Rome.

C. ii.

But

The conditi-
 ons of peace
 with the Car-
 thaginiens.

The league
 broken by Anni-
 ball.

But they were by the commaundement of Scipio straightway dismisst againe. Not long after, Annibal him selfe being sore wearied with those contynuall battalles, desired peace: whiche when it came to bee treated of, it was graunted vpon the same conditions as it was before: and to the precedent conditions of payment of, b. M. poundes of siluer, was annexed the penaltye of paymente of a C. M. poundes besides, for that newe breach of league by him committed. The conditions displeased the Carthaginiens. Where vpon they willed Annibal to fighte it out. Warre was waged againste the Carthaginiens, by Scipio, and Masinissa kynge of the Numidians, who hadde ioyned frendship with the Romaines. Annibal sent thre espies to the tentes of Scipio: whiche when they were apprehended by the Romaines, Scipio commaunded they should be ledde about

Annibal desired peace.

The condicions of the peace misliked the Carthaginiens.

about through the tentes, and that all his army should be shewed them. When that they shuld be feasted, and so dismisst, to the end they might recount to Annibal, what they hadde seene amonge the romaynes. In the meane time, preparauice of battaile was made by the captaines on eche partye, such as vnneth anye man coulde ever remember the lyke. At whiche time bothe those expert men of warre and valiaunte captains led forth the theyr armies into the fild. Scipio returned conqueror: and at that time hadde he well nyghe taken Annibal him selfe also: who at the first eskaped and fled wyth a greate company of horsmen: but being pursued, they were all slaine, sauing. xv. only. And at the last, he fled but with iiii. alone. There was founde in the tentes of Annibal, xx. M. poundes of siluer, and of golde eyght hundredeth thousand: of other stufte great store.

Annibal greatly discorped.

Annibal sustained a great overthrow.

Peace graunted to the Carthaginiens.

C. lli.

After

Scipio tri-
phed and was
called Affri-
canus.
The second
battayl wyth
the Carthagi-
nians finished.

After that skirmishe, peace was con-
cluded with the Carthaginians: Scipio
retourned to Rome; and wyth
greate glozve triumphed; and from
that tyme was he called Africanus.
Thus was the seconde battail wyth
the Carthaginians finished in
the .xix. yere after the first
commencement

therof.



When the battaille a-
gainst the Cartha-
ginians was finy-
shed, there ensued
battaille in Macedo-
nie agaynst Phillip
who was kyng ther.

In the .ccc. and .li. yere after y^e build-
inge of the Citie Titus Quintius
Flaminius was sent agaynst the kyng
Phillip, and hadde good successe. He
graunted peace to Phillip vpon these
conditions: That he shuld not make
war vpon any of those cities whyche
were by y^e Romans receiued vnder
protection: y^e he shuld mozeouer re-
store al such Romans as he had take
prisoners, & such as had fled also fro
the to him: & that he shuld kepe but
l. ships only; the residue of his fleete
he shuld deliuer vpon to the Romans.

Titus Quintius
Flaminius
was sent agaynst
Phillip.

Peace graun-
ted to Phillip

C. lxxx.

For

Furthermore, that he should paye
by the space of .x. yeres, pay to the ro-
maynes. iiii. M. pounds of siluer, and
deliuer him his sonne Demetrius
for a pledge, for performante of these
couenauntes. Titus Quintius was

Battayle a-
gaynst the La-
cedemonians.

ged battel also agaynst the Lacede-
monians, and banquished their cap-
taine Nabides: who submitted hym
selfe to Quintius vpon what condi-

Nabides pel-
ded himselfe.

tyons he would. And as he returned
thence homeward with great glory,
there were led befoze hys charyotte,
the worthy hostages whiche he had
gotten, (that is to wete) Demetrius
sonne to king Phillip, and Armenes
Nabides hys sonne: After that the

Warre in
Syria.

Macedonian battayle was synished,
there ensued warre in Siria against
kyng Antiochus: During the tyme
that Publius Cornelius Scipio and

Pub. Corne-
Scipio, and
M. Attilius
Clabzio Con-
suls.

Marcus Attilius Clabzio wer Con-
suls. Annibal toke part wyth Antio-
chus, forsakynge hys owne countreye

for

for feare leaste that hys renuyng of
battaile mighte seme to haue bene a
breche of the league befoze made be-
twene hys country men and the Ro-
maynes. Marcus Attilius Clabzio
had good successe in Achaia: He in-
uaded and tooke the tentes of kyng
Antiochus by nyght. and put hym to
flyght: and for that Phillip ayded the
romaynes against Antiochus, he de-
liuered vnto him his sonne Deme-

Demetrius
restored to his
father kyng
Phillip.

trius. When Lucius Cornelius Sci-
pio and Caius Lelius were consuls,
Scipio, who was also surnamed A-
fricanus was sente vnto his brother
Lucius Cornelius Scipio, then con-
sull, to aide him against Antiochus:
Anniball who was wyth Antiochus
on hys syde, was dyscomfited in bat-
tel vpon the sea. Afterwarde, Antio-
chus hymselfe was put to flyghte in
a very greate battaile, by Cornelius

Annibal dis-
comfited in
battayl on the
sea.

Scipio the Consul at Sipilus Mag-
nesia a City of Asia. Eumenes king

Antiochus
put to flyght.

Attalus

Attal⁹ his brother, who builded Eumenia in Phrygia, aided y^e Romans in y^e battail. There wer slain in that battaille on king Antiochus his side, l. M. footemen, and. iiii. M. horsmen.

Antiochus desired peace.

Then king Antiochus desired peace, whiche the Senate graunted hym by on the same conditions as they dyd tosofe, (thoughe he was nowre overcome:) which was that he shoulde avoid forth of Europe and Asia, & nede no farther but wythin y^e precinct of Taurus: Moreover y^e he shoulde geue to the Romans. x. M. talentes, and. xxx. pledges for thassurances of his promise. And finally that he shoulde deliuer Anniball to them, who had bene the only p^recurer of y^e battaille.

The liberties of the Romaynes.

Then the Senate gaue to Eumenes al those cities of Asia which Antioch⁹ had lost in battel: and diuers other cities wer also graunted to y^e Rhodians for y^e they had assisted the Romans against Antioch⁹. Scipio the returned

to Rome, and with great glory triumphed: and obtained also a surname like as his brother had before: which was, to be called Africain⁹ for the subduig of Asa, like as his brother was called African⁹ for that he conquered Affrick. When S. Posthum⁹ Albin⁹ and M. Mart⁹ Philipp⁹ wer Consuls, Marc⁹ Fulvius triumphed ouer the Aetolians. Asone as Antioch⁹ was overcome, (Annibal fearing least he should be deliuered to the Romans)

fled to Prusias kinge of Bythina: at whose hands he was required again by L. Quintus Flamini⁹. Whereupon when he sawther was no remedie, but that he shoulde come into the hands of the Romaynes: he dranke poyson, and so died: and lyeth buried at Bybissa, whiche is in the borders of the Picomedienfes. Sone after Phillip died also: who had bothe warred agaynst the Romaynes, and assisted them also against Antioch⁹.

Scipio triumphed, & was called Africain⁹.

S. Posthumus Albin⁹, and M. Martias Philippus Consuls

Annibal fled to Prusias kyng of Bythina.

Annibal poysoned hym selfe.

Phillip dyed.

Then

When his sonne Perseus rebelled in
Macedonie: where he had assembled
a greate army readye appointed and
furnished for warre: whome Coris
king of Illyria, aided against the Ro-
maines. But the Romaines had to
allyst them, Cumes king of Asia:
Ariarats kinge of Cappadocia: An-
tiochus kyng of Syria, Ptolomeus
king of Egypte: and Masinilla kyng
of Numidia. But Prusias kyng of
Bithinia, although he had espoused
the sister of Perseus, yet he demeaned
himself indifferently betwene bothe
partes, helping neither of the. Publius
Licinius who was then
Consul, was deputed captayn on the
Romaine side, and was vanquished
by the kinge, in a great battaile. Yet
would not the Romaines graunt the
kinge peace when he desired it, (al-
though they themselves had sustai-
ned the ouerthrowe at his handes,
but vppon condition that he would
submit

Warren-
ed in Macedo-
ny by Perseus
kyng there.

P Licinius
the Consul
vanquished.

submit him selfe, and all his, to the
Senate and the people of Rome.
Done after, Lucius Emilius Paulus
the Consull was sent against him,
and Caius Antius the Pretor was
sent into Illyria against Gentius.
But Gentius was easely overcome
in one battail: and shortly after, yel-
ded himselfe. His mother, his wyfe,
his two sonnes and his brother, wer
taken prisoners by the Romaines.
And thus wythin the space of .ccc.
dayes, was that battayle ended. For
the Romaines knew that they shuld
haue the vpper hande ouer Gentius
or euer that they had ioyned battayle
wyth him. Paulus Emilius the Co-
sul, fought with Perseus the fourth
day of Septēber and overcame him.
There were then slaine on Perseus
his side .cc. M. souldiers. But y whole
troupe of horse men remained safe
with the king. The Romaines lost in
that battaile a hundred souldiers.

L. Emilius
Paulus Con-
sul.

Perseus o-
uercome.

All

Perseus yel-
ded hymself
to the Ro-
maynes.

Notable cle-
mency of E-
milus.

The Romai-
nes contented
myndes wth
small lucre.

All the ctyes of Macedonie whych
the kynge possessed, submytted them
selues to the Romaynes. The kynge
when he vnderstode, y^e his frends had
forsaken him, yelded hymself to Pau-
lus Emilius, by whō he was entre-
ted honorably, & not as a vanquished
man. For when the king wold haue
prostrate hymself at Paul^s his feete,
he did not onli refuse that he shuld so
submit hymselfe, but placed him in a
chaire fast besides him. He graunted
y^e Macedonians and the Illyrians, y^e
they shoulde from thence forwarde be
free. And that they shoulde be charged
with the payment but of thone moi-
ty of those tributes and impositions
whych they were before assessed to
paye to they^r kinges: To the ende it
might appeare, that the Romaynes
warred more for equity (& iustice, thⁿ
for avarice and desire of lucre: which
wordes, Paul^s pronounced a great
semble of people; and at that time he
desired

desired thambassadors of sondy na-
tions which were with him to an ex-
ceeding sumptuous feast: affirming y^e
it appertained to a man to shew him
self not only victorizous in battayle,
but that it was also sitting for him to
be neat and expert in feastyng and
entertaining of straungers. Some af-
ter, he receiued againe vnder obey-
saunce. lxx. ctyes of Cyprus, whych
before had rebelled. He distributed y^e
spoyle among the souldiours. When
returned he againe to Rome, in a ship
of king Perseus, whiche was repo-
ted to be of a meruelous greatnesse,
so y^e as the report went, it had. xvi. ro-
wes of ores. He triumphed royally, ca-
ried in a golden chariote with his. ii.
sonnes standyng on eche side of him.
Ther wer led befoze his chariot, the
kings. ii. sons & Perse^s hymself being
of thage of. xlv. yeres. Ther folowed
lying in y^e triumph Cai^s Anitius, who
then also triumphed ouer y^e Illyrians.
Gentius

Emilius tri-
umphed.

In what ad-
miratyon the
Romaines
were had of
strangers.

The thirde
battail agast
the Carthagi-
niens.

Centius and his brother, and bys
sonnes, were led before his chariot.
There came to Rome kynges forthe
of sondre countreies to beholde this
sight. Amonge whome wer Attalus
and Eumenes kinges of Asia, and
Prusias king of Bithinia, who were
receiued and entreated by the Romaines
very honozably: and thzough the per-
missyon and sufferance of the Se-
nate, the gistes and presents whiche
they brought with them, were set vp
in the Capitoll. And Prusias comit-
ted his sonne Picomedes to the go-
uernment and ordering of the Sena-
tors. In the yeare folowing, Lucius
Manlius fought a battaile in Spain,
wyth good successe. And after hym,
Marcellus the Consull hadde good
chaunce there also. When was the
thirde battaile taken in hand against
the Carthaginiens, in the yere after
the building of Rome, six hundred
and one: at which time, Lucius Man-
lius

lius Censorinus, and Marcus Man-
lius were Consuls: whiche in the li.
yere after that the second battaile a-
gainst them was finished. The Con-
suls toke then their viage to inuade
Carthage. Asdruball a captain of the
Carthaginiens was sente forthe a-
gainst them, and Famea an other of
theyr captaines had the conductynge
of the hoysmen: At that time, Scipio
who was neuewe to Scipio Africa-
nus, was by the Romaines deputed
generall of the army. Hym did al the
army bothe reuerence and feare. For
why, he was a captaine passing redy
in battail, and therewithal very cy-
cumspect. Thzough whose pollicyes
the Consuls atcheued many thinges
very fortunately. And there was no-
thing that ether Asdrubal or Famea
so much sought to auoid, as they did
to fight against that wing of the Ro-
maine armye where Scipio was. A-
bout this time, died Miffissa, who
was

Notable co-
mendation of
Scipio.

Miffissa de-
ceased.

was in league wyth the Romaynes,
after that he had liued. lxxxviii. yeres
and lefte behinde him. xliiii. sonnes.
Amonge whome, he appoynted Sci-
pio, to distribute his kingdome. So we
when as the name and renowne of
Scipio waied famous, he was crea-
ted Consul, being as yet but a yong
man: and was sent forth to assaulte
Carthage. He wan it and pluckte it
downe to the ground. Suche spoyles
as he founde there, (whych the Car-
thaginians befoze time had gottē at
the subuersion of diuers Cities,) to-
gether wyth the monuments of sou-
erayn townes of Sicilie, he restored a-
gain to those cityes, from whence h
said spoils wer taken: Amōg which,
euery city knew such things as som-
time had ben their owne. Thus was
Carthage ouerthrowne in the. lxxv. C.

Carthage as-
saulted by
Scipio.

Scipio meri-
ted to be cal-
led Africanus
the yonger.

yeze after that it was first built. Sci-
pio merited to haue the name which
hys graundfather befoze him wan,
whych

(whych was, for his valiantnes and
prowesse to be called Africanus the
yonger.) In this mean space, one u-
surping falsly vpon him the name of
Phillip, attempted war against h. Ro-
mains in Macedonie: & gaue Publi^s
Iuencius pretor of Rome, the ouer-
throw, who was sent against hym: &
made such slaughter of his men, that
skāt he let one eskape a liue of at hys
army. After him, M. Cecili^s Metell^s
was deputed captain, & sent forth a-
gainst this fals named Phillip. Who
when he had slain. xlv. C. of his mē,
recovered Macedonie, and toke pry-
sonner the sayde Phillippe. At this
tyme warre was also proclaymed a-
gainste Corinthus, the worthiest ci-
tye of all Grece, for that they had in-
iured the Legats of the Romains.
Mummius the Consull wan it, and
pluckte it downe to the ground. And
so were ther thze notable triumphes
had together at one tyme at Rome.

Iuencius
discomfited.

Corinthus o-
uerthrowne.

Thre trum-
phes at once
at Rome.

The one by Scipio, forth of Affrick: before whose chariot Asdruball was led. An other, by Metellus forth of Macedonie, before whose charyotte Andriscus was led, whiche was that false named and counterfeit Phil- lip. The thirde triumph was by Mū- mius over the Corinthians: before whome were caried the brassen en- signes, and painted tables, and other the ornaments of that most famous city. There was yet againe another, who falsly named himselfe Perseus in Macedonie: affirminge that hee was sonne to that other Perseus of whome we spake before: whē he had assembled an armie of bondmen, to the number of. xvii. M. men of armes he was conquered by Tremillus the Questor. At the same time, Metell^{us} atcheued notable enterprizes in Bil- kay among the Spanyardes. Quin- tus Pompeius succaded him there. And not long after, Quintus Cépío was

Perseus con-
quered by
Tremillus.

was also sent forth againste one Vir- riatus, which waged battail in Portu- gale againste the Romaines. But Virriatus his men, dreadinge y^e force of the Romaines, slew Virriatus: which was he that had stirred up the Spaniards to warre against the Ro- maines, by the space of xiiii. yeares. This Virriatus was first a shepherd, sone after, he became a Captayne a- monge robbers and theues: And at y^e laste, he stirred up suche nations to warre againste the Romaines, that he became to be called Protector of Spaine againste the Romaines.

Then they who slew this Vir- riatus, demaunded of Cépío the Con- sul, what rewarde they shoulde haue for their fact. Who answered that it neuer pleased the Romaines, to haue any captaine slaine by his own soul- dioures. Then was Quintus Pom- peius, who was also Consul, discom- fited by the citizens of Rumania: which

Battaille in
Portugale by
one Virriatus

The Romaines
detested
treason.

M. Pompeius
the Consul
overcome

A reprochfull
league.

Caius Hosti-
lius Mancinus
the Consull
dyscomfited.

M. Scipio
Consul.

whiche was the worstest Citie of
Spain: and made with the a reproch-
ful peace. After him Caius Hostilius
Mancinus the Consull, made againe
with the Numantines, an infamous
league. But the Senate & people of
Rome, commaunded forthwith that y
peace shuld be infringed, & that Man-
cinus should be deliuered to his ene-
mies, to thend they might worke the
iniury of the breche of peace on hym
who was y auoz of making y same.
After this so great infampe, that the
people of Rome wer twise discōfited
by the Numantines, Publius Scipio
(who was also named Affricanus,)
was created Consul the second time:
and was sent to Numantia: He by ex-
ercising and wel trading by the Ro-
maine Souldiours rather then by
punishing them, reformed them
very wel, who thzough the guidinge
of euill captaines were now become
slouthfull and cowardly. Done after

he

he gotte manye cittyes in Spayne: of
which, some he wan in battayl: some
were yelded vp to hym. At lengthe,
after that he had of long time besy-
ged Numantia, he famished it, and so
wan it. The residue of that prouince,
he receiued vnder protection. At that
time, Attalus king of Asia brother to
kyng Eumenes died, and made the
people of Rome his heire: And so by
Testament was Asia annexed to the
Empire of the Romaines. Not long
after, Decimus Junius Brutus, tri-
umphed with greate gloze ouer the
Caleſſanes and the Portugals: and
Publius Scipio Africanus had his
seconde triumphe whiche was ouer
the Numantines in the. xliii. yere af-
ter that he had firste triumphed ouer
Affricke. In this meane space, Ari-
stonicus sonne to Eumenes whome
he begat vpon his concubine stirred
vp warre in Asia. That Eumenes
was brother to kyng Attalus.

H. liii.

There

Warre in A-
sia by Ariston-
icus.

There was sene against this Ariston-
 nicus, Publius Lucinius Crassus,
 who was aided of sondre kinges.
 For whye, Nicomedes kinge of By-
 thinia, Mithridates king of Pontus,
 (betwene whome and the Romains
 was waged afterwarde most sharp
 and cruel warre), Ariarathes kyng
 of Cappadocia, and Pilemenes king
 of Paphlagonia assisted the Romai-
 nes. Howe be it, Crassus was ouer-
 come and slaine in that bataile, his
 head was stricken of and brought to
 Aristonicus: and his body was buri-
 ed at Smirne. Afterward Perpenna
 Consull of Rome, (who succeeded
 Crassus) hearinge of the successe of
 the battaille, halted towarde Asia:
 he vanquished Aristonicus in battail
 and enforced him to flee to the citie
 Stratonice: where famishinge hym
 he caused him to yelde. This Aristo-
 nicus was thratled in prisone by the
 commaundement of the Senate, for

Crassus slayn.

Aristonicus
vanquished.

that Perpenna coulde not triumphe
 ouer him, because he died at Trope,
 by the waye as he retourned home-
 wardes. Lucius Cecilius Metellus,
 and Titus Quintius Flaminius be-
 ing Consuls, Carthage was by the
 commaundement of the Senate ree-
 dified in Africke: (which doth yet to
 this daye remaine) in the. xxi. yeare
 after that it was ouerthrowen by
 Scipio. Thither wente dyuers Citi-
 zens of Rome to dwell, In the. lvi. C.
 and. xxbii. yere after the buyldinge of
 the city of Rome, Caius Cassius Lo-
 ginus, and Sertus Domitius Cal-
 uinus, were created Consuls. They
 waged battayle agaynst the French-
 men, which inhabited on the farther
 side of the Alpes: and agaynst the
 moste noble city of the Auernians:
 and against Bituitus kyng there.
 They slew an infinite multitude of
 frenchmen, fast by the riuer of Roane.
 There was broughte to Rome a
 greate

Perpennathe
Consul dyed.L. Cecilius
Metellus &
T. Quintius
Flaminius
Consuls.
Carthage ree-
dified.Battayle a-
gaynst the
Frenchmen.A greate
slaughter by
the Romai-
ne of frenche
men.

**M. Porcius
Cato, and M.
Marius
Consul.**

**Parbona in-
habited.**

**L. Metellus
and M. Pu-
tius Scaevola
Consuls.**

**Caius Cato
Consul.**

**The two
Metelli tri-
umphed.
Ca. Cecilius
Metellus &
Cne. Carbo
Consuls.**

great tresor of the very chains only,
which wer gotten at the despoiling of
the frenchmen. Bituit^s yelded himself
to Domit^s, and was by him brought
unto Rome: & with great gloze both
the Consuls triumphed. When Marc^s
Porci^s Cato, & Quint^s Marti^s Rex
wer Consuls, which was in the .vi. c.
and .xxxiii. yere after the building of
the city of Rome, Parbona in Fraun-
ce, was inhabited and flozed wyth
people. Afterwarde when Luc^s Me-
tellus and Quintus Putius Scaevola
were Consuls, they triumphed o-
uer a great part of Slaunonia, which
is now called Dalinattia. In the .vi. c.
and .xxxv. yere after the building of
the city of Rome, Caius Cato then
Consul, warred against the Scordis-
cians, wyth great reproche to hym.
When Caius Cecilius Metell^s, and
Cneus Carbo wer Consuls, the two
brothers Metelli triumphed both in
one day. The one ouer Thracia, and
the

the other ouer Sardinia. About that
tyme, newes came to Rome, that the
Danes and people of Norway were
arriued in Italye. When Publi^s Sci-
pio Pasica and Lucius Calphurnius
Bestia were Consuls, warre was
waged agaynst Jugurthe kynge of
the Numidians, so, that he had slain
Adherbal and Hiempsal, Picipsa his
sonnes, and brothers to Jugurthe,
whiche were eache of them kynges
and frendes to the Romans. There
was sent agaynst him, Calphurnius
Bestia the Consul: who bringe cor-
rupted wyth money which the kyng
gaue hym, concluded a dysworship-
full peace wyth him: whiche was by
the Senate forthewyth infrenge-
d agayne. In the yere folowynge, Spu-
rius Albinus Posthumus was also
sent agaynst Jugurth: who foughte
likewyse agaynst the Numidians
with greate dishonoure, committing
the battaile to his brothers guiding.
Then

**The Danes
arriued in It-
alye.**

**P. Scipio
Pasica, & L.
Calphurnius
Bestia Con-
suls.**

**War agaynst
Jugurth.**

Q. Cecilius
Metellus
Consul.

Then thirde there was deputed to
goe against him, Quintus Cecilius
Metellus the Consul, who reformed
the armie with greate sobrietie and
wisdom: vsing no manner of rigour
or cruelty to any man: but by lenitie
reduced them to the valiant courage
of the Romayns. He discomfited Ju-
gurth in sondre battailes: He slewe
and tooke all his Elephantes: and
when he was now at the very poynt
to haue finished his battayls, Caius
Marius succeded him, and overcame
bothe Jugurth, and also Bocchus
kyng of Mauritania, who assisted Ju-
gurth. He wan sondre towne in Nu-
midia, and so finished hee those bat-
tayls: When Jugurth was taken by
Lucius Sylla lieutenant general
of the army: a man of greate pro-
esse and stout courage, to whome
Bocchus deliuered Jugurth: whose
part before he had taken agaynst the
Romaynes. At this tyme these try-
umphes

Jugurth dis-
comfited.

Jugurth and
Bocchus van-
quished.

Jugurth ta-
ken.

umphes were had at Rome. One, by
Marcus Junius who vanquished the
Danes in Fraunce. An other, by Mi-
nutius Rufus, who overcame the
Scordiscians and Triballians in Ma-
cedonie. And an other by Seruilius
Cepio, who subdued the Portugales
in Spayne: and two other triumphes
whiche were gotten ouer Jugurth.
The one by Metellus, and the other
by Marius. But Jugurth with his
two sonnes was led prisoner before

the chariot of Marius settred in
chains: and within a while
after, he was by the co-
maundement of
Consuls that-
led in pris-
on.

five triumphes
at Rome
together.

Jugurth
trailed in
prison.

¶ (.) ¶

¶ The

The fyfthe booke of the Breuiary of Eutropius.

M. Manli⁹
and Q. Ce-
pio Consuls.



A great over-
throw of the
Romaynes.

My meane while
that battaile was
waged in Sumi-
dia agaynste Ju-
gurth the Romain
Consuls Marcus
Manlius and Quintus Cepsio were
ouercome by the Danes, the Almat-
nes, the Swysers, and Ambrones:
whiche (were people of Germanye,
and Franunce.) They had thys over-
throw fast besides the riuer of Roan:
where was made so greate slaugh-
ter of them, that there eskaped skant
one alway a liue. And well nigh they
had losse at that time, theyr tentes
and the most parte of theyr armye.
Here vppon, so greate feare inuaded
the Romaines, as vnnethe they su-
stained the like whylest Anniball li-
ued,

ned,

ued, and the Carthaginian battaile
yet endured: (doubtyng not a lyt-
tle, leaste the Frenche men shoulde
agayne haue gotten the Citie of
Rome).

Where vppon, Marius after that
he hadde gotte the victorie ouer Ju-
gurthe, was created Consull the se-
conde tyme, and appoynted to goo
forthe to battayl agaynst the Danes
and Almaynes: And for that this
battaile with the dayes contynued
still, he was made Consul the thirde
and fourthe time also. But in the
fourthe yeare of his Consulshyppe,
Quintus Lutatius Catulus was
deputed to be his colleague. Where
vppon, he ioyned battaile wyth the
Danes: and in two battayles he
slew two hundred thousande of
hys ennemyes. He tooke foure skore
thousande prysonners: and their cap-
taine Theutobodius wyth them pry-
sonners.

Marius af-
fined to fight
battaile with
the Danes.

The Danes
greate dis-
compyed.

For whyche facte, he was in hys absence, made Consul the fifth time. In this while, the Danes and Almaines of whome there remayned as yet great sioze in those parties, wer passed ouer into Italy: with whom Caius Marius, and Quintus Catulus encountred agayne: but the matter fell for the more luckely on Catulus his side. For in that battayle whyche Marius and Catulus fought ioynly together, there were slayne of theyr aduersaries, (what in fighte, & what as they fled,) to the nnumber of a C. and xl. M. men. And there wer taken prisoners lx. M. besides. And of the Romayne souldiours, were slain of eyther army, no mo but. ccc. men only. There were won in that battayle from the Danes. xxxiii. auncients: of whiche Marius hys hoste wan two, and Catulus hys armye. xxi. Thus was that battayle finished, and a triumph graunted too eyther of the Consuls.

The battayle
wyth the
Danes and
Almaynes fi-
nished.
Bothe the
Consuls try-
umphed.

Consuls. When Sextus Julius Cesar. and Lutus Martius Philippus were Consuls, in the. vi. C. l. and ix. yere after that the cite was built, & that now all other battayles were almost fully ended, the Picentines, the Scythians, and the Pelignians began a greuous battaile in Italy: who when of longe time they had beene subiect, and vnder the obeyssaunce of the Romaynes, they began now to clayme equall and like libertye with the Romaynes them selues. Thys was a very daungerous battayle.

In it Publius Rutilius the Consull slain. Ceptio a worthy yong man and Porcius Cato the other consul were slayne also: Captaines agaynst the Romaynes on the Picentines and Scythians side, wer Titus Aletius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, and Aulus Cluentius. And Caius Marius on the behalf of the Romaynes, fought against them with exee-

S. Julius
Cesar, and L.
Marti^{us} Phi-
lippus Con-
suls.

A greuous
battaile in I-
taly.

P. Rutilius,
and Porci^{us}
Cato Consuls
and Ceptio
slayne.

Marius vi.
times Consul
arowe.

ving prosperous fortune. Mari^{us} had
now bene. vi. times Consull. There
was sent with him also Cne^{us} Pompei^{us}
But especially among other, L. Cor-
neli^{us} Sylla wrought at y^e time nota-
ble feats: Among which his famous
gests, this is one worthy to be had in
memo^{ry}: y^e he discomfited in suche sort y^e
army of Cluenti^{us} which was very po-
pulous, y^e of his own men, he lost not
one. This war continued by y^e space
of .4. yeres, not without great dama-
ge and losse to either party. At last, it
was finished in the .5. yere after it
was first comenced, by L. Cornelius
Sylla then Consul: to ho in the same
battail, woth helpe behaued hymselfe
sond^{ry} wayes, when as yet he was
but p^{re}tor. In the .vi. C. and .xlii. yere
after the buildinge of the city, began
the first ciuil battaile in Rome: And
that same yere also, began y^e battaile
against Mithridates. The occasion of
the ciuil battaile proceeded of Caius
Marius

L. Cornelius
Sylla Con-
sul.

The first ci-
uil battaile at
Rome.

Battaile a-
gainst Mi-
thridates.

Mari^{us} who had ben. vi. times Consul.
For when Sylla (who was now Co-
sul,) was sent forth to war. agaynst
Mithridates, (who had already gotten
Asia & Achaia,) & stayed his army for
a while in Capania, Mari^{us} (to thend
the memo^{ry} of y^e battel which before
Sylla and he waged openly in Italy,
myght be ertinguished and decaye,)
made laboure to the Senate that he
might himself alone haue y^e ordering
and disposing of that battaile so at-
tempted agaynst Mithridates. Where
vpon Sylla conceyving displeasure,
retourned agayne backe to the Citie
withall his army, and foughte there
agaynst Marius and Sulpitius. Hym
selfe firste entred the citie of Rome,
and slewe there Sulpitius: and soth it
Marius to fle thence. And so whē he
had appointed Cneus Octavius and
Lucius Cornelius Cinna to be Con-
suls for the yere following, he toke
his iourney towarde Asia.

Marius cau-
ser of y^e firste
ciuil warreat
Rome vpon
indignation
take, that Sil-
la was prefer-
red to fight y^e
batail agaynst
Mithridates.

consul
Mithridates
and so forth.

Sulpitius
slayn, & Mar-
cus put to
flyghte.

Cne. Octavi-
us & L. Cor-
nelius Cinna
Consuls.

For Mithridates kynge of Pontus, had gotten now bothe Armenia the lesse, and at the sea called Ponticum in compasse, and Bosphorus also.

The presence of Mithridates battayle.
 This Mithridates would firste haue driven Picomedes forth of Bithinia, who was frende to the Romaynes: And vpon that, gaue the Romayns to vnderstand that he woulde make warre vpon the sayd Picomedes, for that he had sondre wayes endomaged him. To whome the Senate made answer, that if it wer so that he warred against Picomedes, he should also feelee the force of the Romaynes. Wherevpon Mithridates beinge moued with anger, forthwith invaded all Cappadocia, and expulsed from thence, king Ariobaranes, who was friend to the Romaynes. Sone after, he set vppon Bithinia and Baphlagonia, and exiled thence Pilemenes and Picomedes who were kinglynges there, and likewise frends to the Romaynes.

And thence he went to Ephesus, and sent letters throughe all Asia, that where so euer any citsens of Rome might be found, they shuld be all slaine forth of hande. In the mean spate Athenes a city of Achaya was yelded vp to Mithridates by one Ariston an Athenien. For Mithridates had all ready sent Archelaus his captain with a. C. and. rr. M. horsemen and footmen to ouer runne and bringe all Grece in subiectyon. Sylla besieged Archelaus at Pitene, not far from Athens, and wanne the citye. Afterwarde, he ioyned battayle with Archelaus: in whiche he discouered him in suche sorte, that of his C. and. rr. M. men, skant. r. were lefte alive with Archelaus: and of Sylla his armye, were slaine but. xlii. persons onely. When Mithridates had vnderstanding of this chaunce of battayle, forth of hand, he sent to Archelaus, lxx. M. well appoynted menne, whome

The presence of Mithridates battayle.
 and archelaus yelded to mitchridates.

Great discomfiture of mitchridates.

whome he chose as chiefeſt throughte
out all Asia. Against whō, Sulla fought
again. And in the first battayl he
ſlew .cc. of his enemies, and Diogenes
also. Archelaus his ſonne. In
the ſeconde battayle, all the whole
force and power of Mithridates was
quite diſcomfited. Archelaus himſelf
was conſtrayned to flye, and to hyde
himſelfe naked in the fennes and
marſhes by the ſpace of thre dayes,
when Mithridates hearde theſe ty-
dynges, he began to treat wpth Syl-
la for peace. In this while alſo Sulla
had partlye ſubdued in battayle, and
partlye receiued againe vnder obey-
ſaunce, the Dardaniens, the Sco-
thians, the Sclauonians, and the
Poſſians. But, when the Legates
were come from Mithridates to him
whiche deſired peace, Sulla anſwe-
red that he would not graunte peace
in anye wyſe, unleſſe the kyng wold
departe thence to his owne country,
and

Diogenes & Archelaus
his ſonne ſlaine.

Archelaus
narrowly es-
caped.

Mithridates
deſired peace.

and yelde vppre ſuche Prouinces as
he nowe deſeyned there. Neuerthe-
leſſe, at lengthe bothe the partyes
them ſelues came to talk, and peace
was concluded betwene theym. For
Sulla feared leaſte that if he ſhoulde
retourne to reſſeſſe the ciuil warres
at Rome, he ſhoulde alſo ſtande in
leopardye of inuaſion, at his backe
by Mithridates.

For durynge thys whyle that
Sulla warred vppon Mithridates in
Asia and Achaia, Marius (whome
Sulla hadde beſore conſtrayned to
flee the cite,) and Cinna one of the
Conſuls, reuied battaile in Italie,
and entrynge into the city of Rome,
they ſlew the moſte noble menne
of the Senate and Conſuls: and ma-
nye they baniſhed. They deſpoyled
Sulla his houſe, and draue his wyfe
and his ſonnes, to flye ſoothe of
the Cite.

Peace conclu-
ded betwene
Mithridates
and the Ro-
mynes.

Marius his
great crueltie.

All the residue of the Senate, leaving the city of their own accord, fled to Sylla into Grece: and besought him, that he would without farther delay succoure his countrey. Sylla therfore forthwith transposed his army from thence into Italy: minding to wage a civil battaile against Porbane and Scipio the Consules. He foughte the first battaile with Porbane not farre from Capua, where he slew vii. thousand of Porban his army: and toke vi. M. prisonners: and lost of his owne men, to the number of a. C. and. xxiij. soulpours. From thence, he turned his armye agaynst Scipio: and o: euer they cam to hande gripes, all Scipio his armye yielded them selues to Sylla without any bloudshed. Then were the Consuls chaunged at Rome: and Marius sonne to that other Marius, (who was causer of this civil warre) and Papirius Carbo were made Consuls.

Sylla

Sylla retourned to pacifie things in Italy, duringe whiche tyme Marius dyed.

Porbane and Scipio Consuls.

Marius, and Papirius Carbo Consuls.

Sylla foughte againste Marius the younger, and slew. xv. M. of his men, and lost. cccc. of his own. Sone after, he entred the city: and pursuing yong Marius onto Preneste, besieged him there, and slew him. He had agayne an other battaile with Lamponius & Carinates, which were captains on Marius his side, at Collina gate. There were by repozte assembled in that battaile againste Sylla. lxxx. M. of whiche. xii. M. yielded them selues to Sylla. The residue what in fight, what in their tents, and as they fled, were all slaine, through the insatiable hastinesse of the conquerors. In like manner Cneus Carbo the other Consul fled from Ariminus into Sicilie: where he was slaine by Pompeius: whiche Pompeius beyng as then but of the age of. xx. yeres, Sylla (for that he apperceiued his prowess and fierse courage,) deputed to be lieutenante ouer his garrison, to the

Marius the younger slain.

Cneus Carbo Consul.

Cneus Carbo the Consul slain.

Sylla pac-
tyed.

Sylla trium-
phed ouer
Mithridates

the ende he should be had in estima-
tion next after hymself. Thus when
Carbo was slayn, Pompeius appea-
red Sicilie, and departing fro thence
towardses Affricke, he slewe Domiti-
us a captayne of Marius hys syde,
and Piarbas kynge of Mauritanie
who ayded Domitius. After these
thynges, Sylla triumphed ouer Mi-
thridates wyth great gloze. Cneus
Pompeius also (whych was neuer
erst graunted to anye Romaine,) be-
ynge but .xxiiii. yeres of age, trium-
phed ouer Affricke. Thus were fi-
nished two moſte deadly battayles:
the Italian battayle: (whiche was al-
so called the war betwene confede-
rates and allyes,) and the ciuyl war.
Both which, endured by the space of
.x. yeres, whiche battayles consumed
about an. C. and .l. M. souldyours,
xxiiii. Consuls, vii. Pretors, xl. Cō-
les, and wel nyghe. CCC. Senators
besides.

The

The syxthe booke of the Breviary of Eutropius.



When Marcus Emi-
lius Lepidus, and
Quintus Catulus
were Consuls, and
Sylla had now ap-
peared and sette in
order the weal pub-
lique, battayles grew agayne a fresh.
One in Spaine: An other in Pami-
philia and Cilicia. The third in Pa-
cedonia: The fourthe in Sclauonia. Four battel
For whye Sertorius, who toke part in sondry pla-
ces at one
wyth Marius, fearynge what should tyme agaynst
become of hym, for that hee sawe the romaynes
what hadde betyded to others of the
same factyon, styred by the Spani-
ardes to battayle agaynst the Ro-
maynes.

Nine

Quintus Cecilius Metellus, sonne
of that Metellus which subdued King
Jugurth, and Domitius the Pretor
were sent forth the captaines agaynst
him. Domitius was slayne by Hy-
tuleius captain of Sertorius his host.
Metellus fought with Sertorius him-
self with greate vncertainte of for-
tune. But at length when the Se-
nate sawe that Metellus was over-
matched in battayle by Sertorius,
they sent Cneus Pompeius also into
Spaine: and so Sertorius fought a-
gainst bothe those captaines of his
aduersaries with greate varietie of
fortune. But at laste, in the eyghte
yeres after that the battaille was firste
begon, Sertorius was slayne by his
own souldiours, and so that battail
was finished by Cneus Pompeius,
(who was as yet but a yong man) and
Quintus Metellus Plus. And well-
nigh all Spaine submitted them sel-
ues to the Romaines at that tyme.

Domitius
slayne.

Pompeius
sente to ayde
Metellus a-
gainst Serto-
rius.

Sertorius
slayne by his
own souldy-
ours.

Appius

Appius Claudius after that his Con-
sulship was expired, was sente into
Macedonie. He sustained but easie
battailes agaynst diuers whiche in-
habited Thracia: and there fallenge
sicke, dyed. There was sente to suc-
cede him, Cneus Scribonius Curio,
so soone as he had likewise finished
his Consulship. He subdued the Dar-
danians, and passed forthwarde tyll he
came to the riuer Danubius, and
merited a triumph: and within .iii.
yeres he finished his battailes. Then
was Publius Seruilius sente into
Cilicia and Pamphylia. This Ser-
uilius (taking him for a Consul) was
a passing stout and valiant man. He
subdued Cilicia. He assaulted & wan-
the worthiest cities of Licia: among
whiche, these were some, Phalilides,
Olimpus, and Coritu. And wythin
a while after, he gaue the assaulte to
Mauros an other cite, and enforced
it to yeld, and within .iii. yeres space,
he

Appius Clau-
dius dyed.

P. Servilius the fyrste Ro-
main whych made any vi-
age to Taur^{us} the fyrste Romayne that made anye
viage to Taurus. When he retour-
ned thence, he triumphed, and meri-
ted the name to be called **Auricus**.
About the same tyme, was **Caius**
Cosconius also sente into **Allicia**, in
the Consuls steade. He broughte in
subiectyon a greate part of **Sciauo-**
nia. He wanne **Salone**, and when he
hadde synished thys battayle, he re-
toured to Rome after that he had
beene absent thence, by the space of
two yeaeres. At the same tyme, the
Consull **Marcus Emilius Lepidus**,
who was colleague to **Catulus**, wold
haue commenced a ciuyl war. Howe-
be it that byproue was appeased a-
gayne wythin one sommers space.
Thus were. iiii. sondre triumphes
had at Rome together at one tyme.
The one by **Metellus** ouer **Spayne**,
the other by **Pompeius**, (& that was
hys seconde triumphe) ouer **Spayne**
also.

P. Servilius
the fyrste Ro-
main whych
made any vi-
age to Taur^{us}

Servilius try-
umphed, and
was called **A-**
uricus.

M. Emilius
Lepidus Con-
sul.

Ciuyl warre
pretended a-
gayn.

Four trium-
phes at Rome
together.

also. The thyrde by **Curio**, ouer **Mace-**
donie. The fourthe and last, by **Ser-**
uilius ouer the **Aurians**. In the
five hundredth thre skore and sixtene
yere after the building of the city of
Rome, **Lucius Licinius Lucullus**, **L. Licinius**
and **Marcus Aurelius Cotta** beyng **Licullus**, and
Consuls, **Picomedes** king of **Bithi-**
nia died: and appoynted by his testa-
ment **Romaines** to be hys heyres.
About this time **Mithridates** (infrin-
ging the league before made,) wold
haue again inuaded **Asia** & **Bythinia**, War renewed
but the Consuls wer forthwith sent by **Mith-**
against him, & of long time they expe-
rimeted vncertain fortune in battell.
Mithridates ouercam **Cotta** in fight
Chalcedon, & forced him y city, wher **Cotta** the Co-
he besieged hym. But when **Mithri-** sul dyscomfy-
dates remoued hys power fro thence ted.
towards **Cizicus**, (thinkynge that
if he hadde ones gotten **Cizicus** hec
myght easly inuade al **Asia**), **Lucius**
thoother Consul encountred with him.
And

L. Licinius
Licullus, and
M. Aurelius
Cotta Con-
suls.

War renewed
by **Mith-**
ridates.

Cotta the Co-
sul dyscomfy-
ted.

And whillett that Mithridates stayed
to lay siege to Cizicus, Lucullus had
enuiroed him behinde: and so kee-
pyng him from comminge by byt-
tails, vanquished him in sondry skir-
mishes. At that time he eskaped and
fled to Bizantiū: (which is now cal-
led Constantinople,) his captaynes
were discomfited in battail vpon the
sea. Thus in one winter and a som-
mer space, Lucullus flew on the kin-
ges side, wel nyghe an. C. M. men.
In the. M. lxxviii. yere after y^e bul-
dinge of the cite of Rome, Marcus
Licinius Lucullus, who was colyn
germayne to that Lucullus whyche
warred agaynst Mithridates, was
deputed to haue the gouernment of
Macedonie. At thys time sodainly in
Italye a freshe battayle was begon.
For why. lxxviii. of those which were
accustomed to play at wepons, (cal-
led Gladiatores) bzake forth of the
scholes at Capua, and made to them
selues

Mithridates
discomfited.

Battayle a
freshe in Italy

selues, Spartachus, Chrysus & De-
nomannus. And as they roved throu-
ghe Italy, they commenced battayle
there no lesse daungerous then was
that other whyche befoze Anniball
waged there. For when they had dis-
comfited diuers Romain captaines,
and the two Cōsuls also, they assem-
bled an army well nigh of lx. M. men
wel appoynted. How be it, they wer
ouercome in Apulia, by Marcus Li-
cinius Crassus the Proconsull. And
so after sondry calamities sustained
in Italye, this battayle was suppled
in the thirde yere after that it was
first begon. In the yere after that the
cite was built. vi. C. lxxxi. there were
but only two great battayles waged
within the Romain Empire, (that is
to say) the battail agaynst Mithrida-
tes, and the battaille agaynst the Ma-
cedians, both which battails the two
Lucullies, (which is to wit) Lucius
Lucullus, & Marcus Lucullus fought.

Two battels
only waged a-
gainst the Ro-
mans throu-
gh the world.

For Lucius Lucullus after he had finished the battail at Tizic⁹, in which he ouercame Mithridates: and after the other battaille vpon the Sea, in which he vanquished the capitaines of Mithridates, he pursued Mithridates hymselfe. And when he hadde recovered Paphlagonia and Bithynia, he inuaded Mithridates owne kingdome. He wan there Sinopes and Anisus, two of the mooste noble cityes of Pontus.

Thyrtie M.
vanquished
by. v. M. Ro-
maynes.

Mithridates
fled.

Armenia re-
couered.

In the second battaille whych was waged at the citye Cabira, Mithridates hadde prouided. xxx. M. menne, whome he did chuse and picke for the throughe all hys kingdome, whych when they were vanquished by v. M. of the Romaynes, Mithridates fled and hys tentes were sackt. The lesse Armenia likewise, whiche he hadde gotten, was recovered agayne from hym. But Mithridates after he was thus fled, was receiued by Tigranes kyng

kyng of Armenia, who raygned at those dayes in great renowne. This Tigranes oft times had subdued the Persians. He wanne Mesopotamia, Siria, and a pcece of Phenicia.

Mithridates
succoured by
kyng Tigranes.

Done after, Lucull⁹ required him to deliuer his ennemy, whom he had put to flyght. Whiche request when he withstode and denyed the deliuer of Mithridates, Lucullus for the with inuaded kyng Tigranes hys realme, and wanne there Tigra no- certa the chiefest citye of Armenia, and hauinge but. xlviii. M. souldiours to ayde him, he gaue king Tigranes a passinge great ouerthrow, which Tigranes came againste hym wyth xl. M. men on barbed horses, and an huddreth thousande Archers, besides other menne of armes. He slewe the greater parte of the Armenians, and remouynge from thence to Pisibis, tooke that Citye also, and the kyngs brother in it.

A great over-
throw of kyng
Tigranes.

It. ii.

But

But they whome Lucullus had left behinde in Pontus with parte of hys armye, to the ende that they shoulde keepe vnder to the behoufe of the Romaynes suche people as he hadde all ready subdued there (demeanyng them selues very rechelesly, and with great cruelty) gaue oportunitie to Mithridates to inuade Pontus againe: and so battayle was renewed there afresh. Ther was one sent to succede Lucullus, who after that he had won Pisibis, made preparatyon for hys viage againste the Persians. The other Lucullus who had the gouernemente of Macedonie, was the fyrste Romain that waged battail againste the Bessians: whome he ouercame in a greate battaile vpon the hyll Cymus. He was also Ascudama: a town which the Bessians did inhabite the selfe same daye, that he gaue the assault to it. He toke in like maner the city Cabiles, and marched still forthe

Battayle renewed by Mithridates.

Lucullus the first Romain that waged battail againste the Bessians Ascudama won.

til he came to the riuer Danubius.

After that he inuaded diuers cityes whiche were situate vppon the Sea coast of Pontus. There he destroyed Appollonia, and Iuan Calatis, Parthenopolis, Tomos, Histrus, and all Buzia. And when those battails were finished, he returned to Rome wher either of them triumphed. But yet Lucullus who had waged battail against Mithridates, triumphed wyth greater gloze, for that he returned conqueror of such ample kingdoms. After the battayle was finished in Macedonie, the battayle agaynst Mithridates as yet endured: which battail Mithridates renewed, assembling together all the power and force of men he coude make after that Lucullus was nowe departed backe. About this time began there also battayle in Creete, Cecilius Metellus was sente thither, who after that he had fought great battailes ther, with

Cabiles take Both the Lucullus triumphed.

Battayle in Creete.

Crete won
by Metellus,
and he called
Creticus.

Libia annexed
to the Roman
main empire
by Appio.

Battayle a-
gainst the pi-
rates commit-
ted to Cneus
Pompeius.

In the space of .iii. yeares he won the
whol prouince, and for this fact was
called Creticus. He triumphed ouer
that Ilande. At this time also, Libia
was by the bequest of Appio kynge
there of, annexed to the Empire of the
Romaines. In which prouince, these
were the noblest Cities, Beronice,
Ptoloneais, and Cyrene. While
these thynges were in hand, Pirates
began to annoy the passengers throu-
ghe those parties by sea. So that the
Romaines who hadde subdued well
nyghe all the whole worlde, wanted
now nothing, sauing that they hadde
not now safe course and recourse by
the seas, where vppon that vpage a-
gainst those pirates, was committed
to Cneus Pompeius, who within a
few monethes space, finished it with
great celerity, and no lesse dexterity
of fortune.

Not long after, the same Pompei-
us was also designed to go agaynste
Mithridates.

Mithridates, and Tigranes whiche
biage when he had taken in hand, he
ouercame Mithridates in battayl by
night in Armenia the lesse, & sackte
his tentes. He slew there .xl. M. of
the kinges army, and lost of his own
hoste, but .xx. menne, and two of his
captaines. After this euyl successe,
Mithridates fled being accompanied
but wyth his wyfe & ii. other to wait
vpon them, and estones in a tumult
whiche fell amonge his souldoures
through the procurement of his sone
Pharnaecs, he was forced to deathe,
whiche he executed on him selfe by
drinckinge of popson. This ende had
Mithridates: he died at Cosphorus,
a manne verrye politticke, and wittye
wyth all. He raigned .lx. yeres, he ly-
ued thre score and twelue yeres. He
warred agaynste the Romaynes by
the space of forty yeres. When Pom-
peius adressed his battaille agaynste
Tigranes, who yelord hym selfe.

Mithridates
ouercame in
battayle by
nyghte.

Mithridates
fled.

Mithridates
popsoned him
selfe.

Mithridates
hys age and
tyme of hys
raygne.

Tigranes
pursued.

¶.iii.

And

Tigranes
submytted
hymselfe.

The worthi-
nesse of Pom-
peius.

War against
the Albanes.
Mzodes king
of th Albanes
ouercome.

Arthaces
kyng of Ibe-
ria vanquished

And so sone as he was entred with in Pompeius hys tentes, whyche were pitched. xvi. myles dystante from Artarata, he fell prostrate at Pompeius hys fete, and deliuered vp his crown into the handes of Pompeius : but Pompeius reposed it again vpon his head, and entreated hym verye worthely. Neuertheles, he depriued him of a portion of his kingdom, and assessed hym to pay a great summe of mony besides. There was taken fro him Siria, Phenices, and Sophenes and he was assessed to paye. vi. M. talents of siluer, for that he warred agaynst the Romans without cause. Not lōg after, Pompeius also made warre vpon the Albanes, and ouercome Mzodes kinge of the Albanes, in thre sondry battails. But at last, beinge requested by letters and presents, he bothe pardoned hym, and graunted hym peace. He ouercame in lyke manner Arthaces. kyng of Iberia

Iberia in fight, and at last, receyued him vnder alleageaunce. He gaue Armenia the lesse, to Deiotarus kyng of Galacia, for that he had aided hym in battaile agaynst Mithridates. He restored Baphlagonia to Attalus, and Pilemenes. He deputed Aristarchus kyng ouer Colchos. Sone after, he ouercame the Iturians and Arabians.

And when he cam into Siria, he enfranchised Seleucia, a citie situate neare to Antioche, for that they dyd not ayd, ne succour king Tigranes. He redeliuered to the Antiochians, their pledges whyche they gaue to hym. He gaue the Daphuenses a percell of lande, for the enlargemente of theyr groues or coppes, for that hee was delighted with the pleasaunte site of that place, and the greate plentye of waters whych abounded there. From thence, he passed forth takinge his waye towardes Iudea. And in the thyrde moneth after hys arriuyng

Armenia ge-
uen to Deio-
tarus.

Attalus and
Pilemenes
restored to
theyr kyng-
domes.

Seleucia en-
franchysed.
A peece of

ground geuen
to the Daph-
nenses.

arrivinge there, he tooke Jerusalem
the chiefe citie of that countrey. He
slew there. xii. M. Jewes, the residue
he receyved under alleageaunce.

These things being thus finished, he
wente into Asia, and so ended he the

M. Tullius
Ci. and Cai
Antonius
Consuls.
This Cicero
was liccally
descended fro
the Kinges of
the Cilicians,
whiche were
long before
city of Rome.
a man of singu
lar wyl & cle
mency, and of
a passing ze
le for his coun
try. he was called
of the Father
of his coun
try for he had so
judicially
served it. He
flourished a
bout x. yers
before the In
carnation of
Christ.

war, which had long continued. whē
Marcus Tullius the Orator, & Cai
Antonius wer Consuls, in the. vi. C.
thyrre yere after the city was builde,
Lucius Sergius Catiline, a mā des
cended of a noble stock, but yet of an
euill disposityon, conspired wth dy
uers other noble menne of like rash
nesse and naughtinesse as he was,
Catiline was expelled forth of the
city, by Cicero. His confederates wer
apprehended and thratled in prison.
Afterwarde Catiline himselfe was
overcome in battaile, and slayne by
Antonius the other Consul.

In the six hundredeth and ninetenth
yere after the buildinge of Rome.
When Decius Junius Sillanus,
and

and Lucius Murena were Consuls,
Metellus triumphed ouer Crete, and
Pompeius triumphed for the bat
taille which he had ouer the Pirates
on the sea, and for that other battaile
whiche he waged wth Mithrida
tes. The pompe and pride of no try
umphe, was euer lyke to that of
Pompeius. There were lde before
hys chariot, the sonne of Mithrida
tes, and the sonne of kynge Tigra
nes, and Aristobulus kynge of the
Jewes. Ther was carped mozeouer
before hym greate store of wine: and
an infinite deale of golde and siluer
besides. At thys time, the Romaines
waged no greate battayles thzough
all the whole worlde.

In the six hundred, eth nineteth, and
thirde yere after the buildinge of
the Citie, Caius Julius Cesar, who
afterwarde became Emperour, was
created Consull, and Lucius Bibu
lus with hym.

D. Junius
Sillan?, and
L. Murena
Consuls.

Metell? and
Pompeius
triumphed.

Cai. Julius
Cesar, and
L. Bibulus
triumphed.

Fraunce

Fraunce was committed to hys gouernemēt, and the coast of Illiria (now called Sclauonia,) together wyth .x. legions of souldiours. Fyrst he subdued the Beluetians whych are also called the Sequanes or Burgoniās. Then he passed forth stil conquering and subduing as he went, with greuous battayles, vntyll he came to the Englyshe Ocean sea. And with in the space of .ix. yeres, he broughte wel nyghe all Fraunce in subiectyon, so muche as is situate betweene the Alpes, the riuer of Roan, the floud of Rheyn and the Ocean sea, whiche in circuit extendeth to .cccc. miles. Done after, he warred bypon the Britaynes whych befoze his aryuing there, had neuer at ye. cognisaunce, noz at anye tyme harde speakeinge of the Romaynes. When he had subdued them, he made them tributary to the Romaynes, and tooke hostages of them. And he did exacte

Britain whiche is now called Eng-land, invaded by Julius Cesar.
The Britaynes tributaryes to the Romaynes.

of Fraunce vnder name of Tribute, cccc. Sesteracios. Then he assailed the Germanes, which inhabited on the farther side of the riuer of Roan, and banquished them in most sharp battayles. But amonge all these so many successes and chaunces of fortune he fought thryse vnluckelye. Ones agaynste the Auernians in Fraunce, at whych battaile he was presente hymself, and twise in Germany whē he was absent. For his two Legates Titurius and Arunculus wer slaine ther by a train. About the same time, in the .cccccc. xcviij. yere after the city was builte, Marcus Licinius Crassus fellowe in offyce with Cneus Pompeius the great, in the seconde yere after that he was made Consul, was sent on a viage agaynste the Parthians; and ioyning battaile with them in an euill houre at Carras, he was ouercome by Surena captayne to kynge Orodes: and at laste, he was slayne,

The vnlucke by battailes of Julius Cesar.

M. Licinius Crassus slaine.

Scielliffen-
tion fprong in
Rome, after
which enfued
a moft sharpe
ciuill war be-
twene Pom-
peius and Ju-
lius Cefare,
where vppon
grew thalre-
ration of the
weale publi-
que of Rome,
and an vtter
decay in man-
ner of ſame,
the occafion
of the battayl
was but light
For Cefar af-
ter he was re-
turned forth
of Fraunce, re-
quested to bee
made Conſul,
for ſo it ſtood
hym in hand,
for that certē
had conſpired
ſoone after to
haue procured

flayne and hys Sonne alſo, a baly-
aunte and a worthye yonge man to-
wardes. The residue of hys armye,
was preſerued by Caius Caſſius
lieutenante of the hooſte, who
throughe hys ſingular and paſſynge
greate manhoode reduced to ſuche
good paſſe thoſe matters ſo farre
endaungered, (whyche were now
well nyghe paſſe cure and hope of
recouerpe,) that conueyng his ar-
mye ouer Euphrates. He vanquy-
shed the Perſians in diuers ſkym-
myſhes.

When theſe thynges were thus
finiſhed, there enfued an horryble
and lamentable battaile: By meane
whereof, (beſides dyuers other cala-
mityes whyche chaunced in the Ro-
main weale publique) the condition
& wonted eſtate of that famous Em-
pire was aultered. For when Cefar
returned conqueror forth of Fraunce
he required to be created Conſull a-
gaine.

gayne. Whyche thyng when it was
by diuers of the Romaines wythout
contradictyon graunted vnto hym,
Marcellus (who was then Conſul,) &
Bibulus, Pompeius, and Cato, dyd
openlye wythſtande it, and ſente
commaundemente to Cefar that he
ſhoulde diſmiſſe hys army, and come
home to the citey. Vppon whyche
aunſwere Cefare conceyuinge dyſ-
pleaſure from Ariminus (where he
had hys armye aſſembled) towardes
Rome to inuade it.

Where vppon the Conſull, the
Senate, and all the Nobyltye of
Rome together with Pompeius, fled
forth of the citey, and paſſed ouer in-
to Greece, and made preparamente
for warre agaynſte Cefar, at E-
pirus Macedonie and Achaia, and
choſe Pompeius to be theyr Cap-
taine. When Cefar was entred
the vacaunte and forſaken Citey,

for to

his bannyſh-
men: throug-
holye inueg-
long Pompei-
us chaunged
hys former
mynd, and re-
uoked hys for-
mer promeſſe
made to Ce-
ſar, and added
beſides certen
threatnynges
to Cefar war-
des, vpon whi-
ch the grudge
grew. Thys
battaile began
in the .3914.
yere after the
creatyng of the
world, and in
the 706. yere
after the citey
was builde, &
in the 47. be-
fore the byrch
of Chriſte, it
laſted v. yea-
res in al, then
was Rome
fylled with
warre.

forth with he made himself Dictator.
 From thence, he went into Spayne.
 There he discomfited the most strong
 and valiaunte armies of Pompeius,
 and thre of his capitaynes, (that is
 Lucius Afranius, Marcus
 Peireius, and Marcus Varro. Re-
 turninge from thence, he passed ouer
 into Grece, and pitched his field, and
 foughte againste Pompeius. In the
 firste battaile he had the ouerthrow,
 & was put to flyght. How be it he es-
 kaped, for that (the night appzoching
 so nere,) Pompeius would not pur-
 sue him. Where vppon, Cesar whan
 he was thus eskaped, said: that nei-
 ther Pompeius wist how to cōquere
 him, and that that was the only day
 in which he myght haue had the vpper
 hand ouer hym. After that, they
 bothe met again at Paleopharsalus
 in Thessalye: whereas eche of them
 ledde forth to fighte, theyr passynge
 great armies, Pompeius had in his
 bande

Iul. Cesar
 made himself
 Dictator.

Pompei^s his
 captaynes dis-
 comfited.

Pompeius &
 Cesar fought

Iul^s Cesar
 discomfited.

band, xl. M. footemen in the forefront,
 vii. M. in the left winge, and cccc. in
 the right wing.

He hadde surrouer besides, forth
 of all the Caste parties: and moreo-
 uer innumerable Senators and prae-
 tors, and others of the Consuls, and
 almost all the nobilitie of Rome on
 his side, and suche as ere that tyme
 had bene conquerors of verie stoute
 nations. Cesar had in his armie, not
 full oute, xxx. M. footemen, and a M.
 horsemen. The force and strengthe of
 the Romans was neuer before that
 day assembled either in greater num-
 ber, or vnder more worthy captains,
 so that now they could easily haue
 subdued all the whole world, if they
 should haue fought against the Bar-
 barians. The battaile was handled
 with greate prowesse and manhode
 on both parties. And at length Pompe-
 ius was discomfited, and his tentes
 were sackt. Himself fled to Aleran-

Pompeius
 was discomfited.

Pompeius
 discomfited.

E. l.

Dia,

Pompeius
flew to Alexan-
dria.

An example
of great un-
kindnes and
ingratitude.

Alexa: where he thought he shoulde
haue gotten ayde of the kynge of E-
gypte, vnto whome he was by the
Senate, somtyme appoynted to be
a tutoure and gouernour during the
time of his minority. But the yonge
kinge hauinge more regarde to the
time presente, then respecte or con-
sideratyon to the passed frendshyppe
whyche he had founde at Pompeius
hys handes, slewe Pompeius. And
when he had cutte of hys heade, he
plucke of his ringe from hys hande,
and sente them together to Cesar:
whyche when Cesar sawe, he bralle
forthe on weepinge to beholde the
heade of so worthy a manne, whyche
also was hys sonne in lawe.
Not longe after, Cesar came to
Alexandria, where Ptolomeus also
conspired agaynst him: vpon which
stratyon, Cesar made warre on the
king, who when he was overcome,

doomed hym selfe in the ryuer of Ptolomeus
Nilus: in whyche place, bothe hys ^{doomed hys}
bodie was founde afterwarde, and
hys coate of plate also, whych was
gilded and verie ryche.

When Cesar hadde on thys sorte
obtainyd Alexandria, he gaue that
kyngdome to Cleopatra, syster to Alexandria
Ptolomeus, whome he after vsed as ^{geuen by Ce-}
hys peramoure. As Cesar retourned ^{sar to Cleopa-}
from thence, he ouercame Pharna-
ces sonne of Mithridates the greate, ^{Pharnaces}
who hadde succoured Pompeius at ^{discomfited &}
Thessalie, and estones rebelled him ^{pursued to}
selfe in Pontus, and had wonne son-
dye prouinces from the Romaynes,
and pursued hym to deathe. Retur- ^{Cesar made}
nyng from thence to Rome, he made ^{hymself Con-}
hym selfe Consull the thyrde tyme, ^{sul the thyrde}
and Marcus Emilius Lepidus with ^{tyme.}
hym, who was Magister Equitum
in the yere befoze, when Cesar was
Dictator.

From thence, he went into Affrick,

L.ii.

where

where as a greate number of the nobility, together wyth Juba kynge of Mauritania renewed battail against him. The Romaine captains in that battaile, were Publius Cornelius Scipio, (who was descended from the moſte aunciente ſtocke of Scipio Africanus, whiche Scipio was alſo father in law to Pompeius & great:) Marcus Petreius, Quintus Marus, Marcus Porcius Cato, and Lucius Cornelius Faustus (ſonne to Sylla, which was ſometime Dictator.) Ceſar diſpoſed his battailes in order againſte theſe capitaynes, and after ſonnye ſkirmiſhes, he obtained the victory. Cato, Petreius, Scipio, and Juba, ſlew theym ſelues. Faustus who was ſonne to Sylla, who ſometime was Dictator, and ſonne in law to Pompeius, was ſlaine by Ceſar.

Ceſar created hymſelf Conſul the 4. tyme.

The yere after, Ceſar returned to Rome, and created hymſelf Conſul the fourth tyme, and went forth with

into

into Spaine, where as Cneus and Sextus, ſonnes to Pompeius, renewed battayle wyth great force. There wer many ſkirmiſhes betwene the. The laſt battaile was fought at the city Munda, in whiche Ceſar was ſo nygh overcome, that his men fledde from him: for whyche cauſe he determined to ſlea hym ſelfe, rather then (after that he hadde gotten ſuche renowne and fame in Martial feates), he would now fall into the handes of yong men and be vanquiſhed by the, when he had liued. lvi. yeres wyth great honoꝝ. Nevertheless when he had recovered his men again, he obtained the victory againſt them. The elder ſonne of Pompeius, was there ſlaine. The yonger ſonne fled, and ſo eſkaped.

Afterwards, whē as now ciuil wars wer clean appeaſed, Ceſar returned to Rome where he began to demean himſelf very diſorderly and againſte

l.iii.

the

Warre in Spayne againſt Ceſar.

Ceſar returned to a neare ſtrayte.

The ciuill warre againſt Pompeius & his adherētſ finiſhed by Jul^{us} Ceſar.

the blage of the Romaine libertie.
 Where vpon, when he bestowed
 the dignities and Offices in Rome
 vpon suche persones as pleased hym
 selfe, whiche offyces were accusto-
 med to haue beene graunted by the
 aduise and consent of the commons
 of Rome, and mozeouer woulde not
 vse any familiaritie or salutayon to
 the Senate, when they came to him,
 and did sondre other actes besydes,
 whiche were vsed in the tyme of ty-
 ranny by the kynges, at what tyme
 they bare rule and authoritie as yet
 in the cite of Rome, by meanes of
 whiche factes he began very muche
 to growe in hatred of the commons
 and Senate, there conspired agaynst
 him. xl. or moe, Senatozs and gentle-
 men of Rome. Among whome, these
 were the chiefest: the two Brutti,
 (whiche were descended from the
 stocke of that Brutus, who was the
 firste Consull that was created at
 Rome,

Cesar his dis-
 orderly deme-
 nor in Rome.

A greete con-
 spiracye as-
 ganyste hym.

Rome, and hadde procured then the
 banishing of the kings from thence,
 Caius Cassius, and Seruilius Cas-
 ra. And when Cesar on a daye, wyth
 the rest of the Senate, were at theyr
 bestyon in the counsell house, the
 Senate rose agaynst him there,
 and slewe him, and smote
 him in with thze and
 twenty deadly
 woundes.

Cesar slayne
 by the senate.

(.)

The

The seventh boke of the Breiary of Eutropius.



Civil wars
renewed in
Rome by An-
tonius.

Battaille a-
gainst Anto-
nius.

When Cesar was
slayne, whiche
was in the .vij.
C. and .ix. yere
after the build-
ing of Rome,
civil wars wer
againe renewed. For wher, the Se-
nate toke part wyth them which had
slayne Cesar. But Antonius the
Consull who fauoured Cesar, ende-
uored (what in him lay), to oppresse
them by ciuil battail. Where vppon
when the weale publique was thus
greatly disquieted, Antoni^{us} wrought
at that time diuers hainous actes:
for the whiche, he was by the whole
Senate counted as an open ennemy
of the common welth. Where vpon
there

there were sent to pursue him, Pan-
sa and Hirrius the two Consuls, and
Octavianus a yongeman of the age
of .xviii. yeres, newe to Cesar, who
Cesar had adopted, and by his laste
will designed to be his heire, and to
beare his name. This was that Ce-
sar who was afterwarde called Au-
gustus, and became ruler ouer al the
whole world. When these three cap-
taines were gone forth against An-
tonius, they gaue him thourthow.
How be it it chaunced so, that both
Consuls died, asone as they had ob-
tained this victoery, so that all the .iii.
armies were then attendaunte vpon
Cesar alone. When Antonius was
thus discomfited, and had losse his
army, he fled to Lepidus who hadde
bene Magister Equitum before vnder
Cesar, and at that presente, had
great bandes of men redy assembled
of whome he was receiued. Sone af-
ter, throughe the procuremente and
earnest

Pansa and
Hirrius Con-
suls.

Antonius
discomfited.

The two
Consuls dyed.

Antonius suc-
coired by Le-
pidus.

League made
with Antonius.

Cesar compelled the Romans to create him Consul, when he was but .xx. years of age, about the 710. year after the city was built.

The contragiousness of Cesar, through the evil counsell.

earnest sute of Lepidus, Cesar made league with Antonius. Then Cesar returned to Rome with all his host, makinge semblance as though he

would haue reuenged the death of his father whiche adopted him, and of fine force caused the Romans to create him Consul, beinge as yet but of the age of .xx. yeares. Then by the aduise and counsailes of Antonius and Lepidus, he banished diuers of the Senate, and beganne to detain the weale publique, by force of armes. By theyr means, was Cicero the Orator slayne, and dyuers other noble men.

In this meane while, Brutus and Cassius whiche were two of them that slewe Cesar, prepared a great battaile, hauinge assembled manye armies through Macedonie and the East partes. There went forth agaynst them Cesar, Octavianus,

Augustus, and Marcus Antonius. But Lepidus was lefte behinde to defende Italye. They ioyned battaile with Brutus and Cassius at Philippi a city of Macedonie.

In the firste battaile Cesar and Antonius were discomfited. Howbeit Cassius captaine of the nobilitie was then slaine.

In the seconde battaile, Brutus was slayne also, and an infynite number of the Nobyltye, whiche toke parte with him agaynst Cesar. Then did Cesar and Antonius departe the Romayn Empire betwene them on thys sorte: That Augustus should possesse Spayne, Fraunce, and Italye. Antonius should haue Asia, Pontus, and the East partes.

At this tyme, Lucius Antonius who was brother to that Antonius whiche tooke parte with Cesar agaynst

Battaile prepared agaynst Cesar, by Brutus and Cassius.

Cesar and Antonius discomfited. Cassius slayne.

Brutus slayne.

The Romayn Empire deuided betwene Cesar and Antonius.

A ciuill war by Lucius Antonius.

against Brutus and Cassius began
a ciuill warre wythin Italy. He was
ouercom at Perolse a city of Thul-
cia, and was taken, but was not
slaine. In the mean space, by Sertius
Pompeius, who was sonne to Cne-
us Pompeius the greate, there was
another greate battaile attempted in
Sicilie: at whiche battaile, all those
were assembled, which as yet were
left a liue, of them that aided Brutus
and Cassius. The battel was fought
by Cesar Augustus Octau⁹ against
Sertius Pompei⁹. And at last, peace
was concluded betwene them. At y
same time, Marc⁹ Agrippa had good
successe in his affairs in Guyon whi-
che is that parte of Fraunce, that is
now called Aquitain. Lucius Venti-
dus Bassus ouereame the Persians
whiche inuaded Siria, in three son-
dy battailes. He slewe Paco⁹ kyng
Dzodes his sonne, the very same dai
that Surena captain to Dzodes, slew
Crassus,

Another bat-
tyle by Ser-
ius Pompei⁹
Peace conclu-
ed.

The Persi-
ans vanquy-
shed.

The first try-
umphe ouer
the Persians

Crassus. He was the first which me-
rited a moste condigne tryumphe at
Rome ouer the Parthians. In thys
meane space, Pompeius infringed
the peace, and was discomfited in ba-
tel on the sea, and as he woulde haue
fled from thence to Asia warde, he
was slaine. Antonius to whom Asia,
and the East partes wer allotted, be-
inge deuozced from the sister of Au-
gustus Cesar, espoused Cleopatra
Quene of Egypt. He warred on the
Persians, and ouercame them in the
firste battailes. And as he retourned
homewardec, there fell great sharp-
ty and penury of victuals among his
souldiours. But when the Persians
pursued hym harde as he retourned,
he got the victo^{ry} ouer them at that
tyme also. This Antonius began a
greate ciuill warre through the p^{ro}-
curement and egging forwarde of his
wife Cleopatra, affectyng to attayne
the gouernment of the city of Rome,
that

Pompei⁹ in-
fringed the
peace, & was
slayne.

M. Antoni⁹
espoused Cle-
opatra.

The Persi-
ans ouercom-
fyed by An-
tonius.

A ciuyl war-
re by M. Anto-
nius.

that ther by, he might satisfy the incessant requests of his wife. He was banquished by Augustus in battaile vpon the sea at Actu in, which town is situate in Epirus. From thence, he fledde into Egypte: and there beinge exempte from all hope of good chaunce, and despairing that his affaites should euer take good successe agayne, (so that all men now took part with Cesar) he slew himselfe. Cleopatra also his wife, procured to be stricken of an Adder, by meane of whose poyson she died. When was Egypt also annexed to the Romaine Empire, by Octavian Augustus, and Cneus Cornelius Gallus, was appoynted licetenaunte there, who was the firste of the Romaines whiche decided or determynd matters in Egypte.

Antonius was
quyshed by
Augustus.

Antonius and
Cleopatra
slew themselves.

Egypte adioyned
to the Romaine
empire.

Cneus Gallus
licetenaunte
ouer Egypte.

Thus when warres were pacified throughe the whole world, Octavian Augustus returned to Rome

1522

in the twelfth yeare after that hee was firste created Consul, and from that tyme he gouerned the Romaine Empire him selfe alone, by the space offoure and forty yeres. For during the other twelue yeres before, he administered it ioyntlye together with Antonius and Lepidus. So from the first commencement of his Empire vnto the end there of, wer. lvi. yeres. He deceased in the foure skore and fyre yeare of his age, by syckenesse at Atella a towne of Campania, and lyeth buried at Rome, in Campo Martio. A man whom mooste thynges, and that righte woorthely, was deemed as a God, For lightlye there was none eyther more fortunate in battayles then hee was, or in tyme of peace whiche ruled more discretely. Duringe those xliiii. yeres in whiche he raygned alone, hee dyed verie stilllye, behauynge hym selfe very liberally towards all men,

The tyme of
Augustus
hys
raigne.

Augustus
hys
age.

Augustus
Cesar died in the
ii. yere of the

198. Olympi.
whiche was
in the 767.

yere after the
city was
built, and in
the yere of

our Lord god
the .xv.

Augustus ca
nonysed.

Augustus
hys toothyre
demenor.

and

in

and to his frendes exceedinge trustye
and assured, whome he aduanced to
so greate honoures, that almoste he
made them equall wyth his owne e-
state. The Romaine Emperre at no
tyme befoze his raign, did moze flo-
rishe. For besides the suppressing of
the ciuill warres in whiche hee al-
wayes was inuincible, he annexed
also to the Romaine Emperre, Egypt,
Biskay and Dalmatia which is par-
cel of Sclauonia; (whiche countrey
was by the Romaines befoze his
raygne oft tymes ouer run, but by
him it was fully conquered,) & Hung-
gary, Gyrō, Illiria, Rhetia, the Ma-
dales, and the Chalassians whiche
inhabited among th Alpes, together
wyth all those cityes whiche were
situate alonge the sea costes of Pon-
tus. Amonge whiche, these were the
chiefest, Bosphorus and Ponticape-
os. He vanquished the Danes in bat-
talle, and slew greate armyes of the
Germains,

The Romaine
Emperre grea-
tely enlarged
by Octavian
Augustus.

Germains, and drave them ouer the
floude Albis, whiche is in Barbarie
farre beyonde the riuier of Rheyne.
He foughte this battaile by Drusus,
who was his wiues sone by her first
husbande, like as he did that other
battaile against the Hungarians, by
Liberius an other of his wyues
sonnes. After this battel, he brought
forth of Germany. cccc. M prisoners,
and placed them in Fraunce, a longe
vpon y banks of the riuier of Rheyn.
He recouered Armenia from y Par-
thians, and the Persians gaue hym
hostages, whiche they neuer did to a-
nye befoze him. They restored moze
ouer such ensignes to the Romaines,
as they had got from them, at what
tyme they vanquished Crassus. The
Scythians and Indians, who befoze
had not hearde speakinge of the Ro-
maines, sent both Legates and pre-
sentes to Augustus. In his raygne,
Galacia was also made a prouince,

Fraunce reple-
shed with in-
habitantes by
Octavian.

Pledges ta-
ken of the
Persians.

The Corin-
thians & In-
dians sent le-
gates to Au-
gustus.

Galacia ma-
de a prouince.

M. i.

whiche

whiche was a kingdome befoze, and Marcus Lollius gouerned it in the stead of the Pretor. Besides this, he was so well beloued of the Barbarians, that suche kinges as had toynded friendshippe with the Romaines, (to the end they might augment the honor of Augustus) builde diuers cityes which they called after his name, Cesaree. As king Juba did in Mauritania, and in Palestina (which is now a famous and faire citye.) Moreover many kinges lefte their owne kyngdomes and came to Rome, to the end they might attende and do theyr seruice to Cesar, and in suche lyke apparell as the Romaines used to wear, (that is to say in golwes) they followed his chariot, or horse as he rode. After his death he was called a God. He lefte a mooste fortunate common welth to Tiberius his successor who was his wiues sonne by her former husband, and became after that, to be sonns

Citizens built
and named af-
ter the name
of Cesar.

3.
Clausius Tiberius, sonne
to Livia Augustus
his wyfe, by her

sonne in lawe to Augustus by adoption, and the espousing his daughter. Tiberius gouerned the Emperre by greate cowardise, greuous crueltie, vnmearurable auarice, and althye luste. Hee waged battayle no where hym selfe, but warred alwayes by his prouostes and substitutes. Diuers kinges whome he hadde procured throughe greate flattery to come to hym, he woulde neuer permitte to departe againe. Amonge which, Archelaus kyng of Cappadocia was one, whose kyngdome he did also reduce into the forme of a prouince: and the chiefest citye therof, he commaunded shoulde bee called by his name, whyche at this daye is called Cesarea, where as befoze it was called Mazaca.

In the .xxii. yere of his raigne, hee deceased in Campania with y great reioysing of all the Romaines, when he had liued .lxxx. and .iii. yeres.

M. ii.

After

first husband
began his
Emperre
in the .3976.
yere after the
creatio of the
worlde, in the
768. yere af-
ter the buyl-
ding of Rome
and in the ye-
re of our Lord
God. xvi.

Tiberius his
raigne.

Tiberius de-
ceased.

4. After him succeeded Caius Cesar, Caligula the 4. Emperour, sonne to Germanicus, began his Empire. 399. ye. re after the beginning of the world, in the. 791. yere after Rome was build, in the yere of our Lord. 39.

The dishonourable reign of Caligula.

Caligula
Emperour.
Caligula began
his reign.

who was surnamed Caligula, new to Dufus and Liberius, Augustus his wiues sonnes, a verie naughty and cruel man, whose facts were so hainous, that if they had ben conferred with the doinges of Tiberius, they mighte make those of Tiberius, to seeme tollerable. He warred againste the Germanes, and invaded Swedia. But he atcheued there no manly act. He had carnall copulation wyth his owne sisters, and his owne daughter whome he begatte upon the one of his sisters, he had in likewise carnall company wyth all. When he had thus used greate avarice, fleshly lust, and horrible cruelty towards all men, he was slaine in his palaice in the. xxxix. yere of his age, when he had reigned. iii. yeres. x. monethes and. viii. daies.

After him succeeded Claudius, uncle by the fathers side to Caligula, and

and sonne to Dufus: (unto whiche Claudius, there was a mooste honorable tomb created at Wense in Germany). whose newewe also Caligula was. He reigned ouer Media, and did many things there very quietly. And yet some thinges did hee verie cruelly, and withoute discretyn. He made warre vppon the Britaynes: whiche countrey sith the time of Julius Cesar, none of the Romaynes had euer had any thing to do withal. And when they were overcome by Cneus Sentius, and Aulus Plautus, two famous and worthy men, he had a great triumph ouer them at Rome. Furthermoze, he annexed also to the Empire of the Romaines, certain Ilandes situate in the Ocean sea beyond Britaine, called Orcades, and surnamed his sonne Britannicus. He behaved himself very curteously towards diuers of his frendes, in so much that when Plautus, (a notable

5. Claudius the 5. Emperour of Rome, son to Dufus, whiche was brother to Tiberius, began his Empire, in the. 4003. yere after the creatio of the worlde, in the 795. yere after the building of Rome and in the yere of our Lord. 41. he reigned 13. yeres and ix. monethes, he was popsoned, in the. ii. yere of his reign.

Warre vpon the Britains, now called Englands.

ble man), who in his biage which he made into Brittain, atchieved diuers notable actes, & should triumphe for the same, the Emperour himselfe accompanied him, and (the vse beinge such that with his triumph he should goe vpon into the Capitoll,) Claudius gaue him the preheminence, & went on his left hande. This Claudius liued. lxxii. yeres, and after his death was canonised.

The term of
Claudius his
reigne.

Claudius ca-
nonised.

6.

Nero who
was sonne in
law to Clau-
dius, who ad-
opted him to
be his succes-
sor in the
Empyre. be-
gan his reigne
in the. 40. y-
ere after the
creatio of the
worlde, the
809. yere af-
ter Rome
was builde, &
the 5. yere af-
ter Christ, he

After him, succeeded Nero, who did verie muche resemble his vncle Caligula. He did greatlye dysgrace and diminish the Romaine welthe and substance: A man geuen to bruynted riot, straunge lust, and great expenses and charges, so that after the manner of Calus Caligula, hee bayned hym selfe wyth hot and cold dyntmentes. He fished wyth gol- den nettes, the ropes of which, wher with they were drawen forth of the water

water, were of Purple filke. He slew had carnal cos-
a greate number of the Senate. He pulation with
became enemy to all good menne: his own mo-
and at laste, did habondone hymselfe ther, and est-
whollye ouer to so great disworship, sones liue
that hee woulde daunce and singe o- her, and his
penly in the apparaille of common wife, and dy-
myrrelles, and suche as are accu- ners other
stomed to play in enterludes. He com- mostymer.
mitted diuers murtheres vpon his He was a gre-
owne kinnsfolkes. at persecutor
of christian re-
ligion, & put
diuers sam-
ctes to death.

And when he had slaine his owne brother, his wife, and his mother, he Rome set on
set the citye of Rome on fire, that he fyre by Nero
mighte thereby (as by demonstraty- and burned
on) see after what fashion Troy bur- 6. daies space.
ued, when it was taken and sette on
fire by the Gretians. In feates of The coswar-
armes he durste doo nothings at all. dise of Nero.
He hadde almoste losse Brittain. For
duringe his reigne, there were ta- Brittain
ken there and destroyed quite, two nighe losse.
notable townes.

M. llii.

The

Two provin-
ces created.

Punishment
devised by the
Romaines
for Nero.

The Parthians did berefte hym of Armenia, and broughte the Romaine armies vnder subiectyon. How be it, there were two Provinces created during his raigne, Pontus Polemoniacus, by the assent of king Polemon, and Alpes Cotie, king Cotius being now deceased. For those his actes, wared he to be abhorred of the citizens of Rome, and cleane forsaken of all menne, and of the Senate was adiudged as an enemy of that weale publique. Where vpon they sought him, to haue beene reuenged on him, whose punishment was appointed on this manner. That hee should firste be drawen naked throughe the citee, then hauinge a foxe thrust into his heade, he shoulde so hang, and be whipped tyll he were deade: after that, he shuld be thowndown heblong from the rock.) which whiche when he vnderstode,) he fled forth of his palatce, and in a farme

er graunge of one, who had beene sometime his bondman and was by him lately enfranchise, he slew him selfe. Thys farme was situate betwene the two wayes Salaria and Pumentana, (whiche wer. iiii. miles distant from Rome. He founded the bathes at Rome, which during his raigne, were called Peroniane, and now are called Alexandrine. He deceased in the. ccc. yeare of his age, when he had reigned. xiiii. yeres, and with him, almost all the progeny of Augustus was put out of memory.

Afterward, Sergius Galba succeeded in the Empire. A Senator of ancient noblenesse, who was chosen Emperoure by the Spanyardes and Frenchmen, when he was. lxxiii. yeres of age, and eftsones was gladly receiued of the whole armye. For whilest he was yet but a priuate mā, he demeaned his life worthely both in partiall actes, and also in ciuill pollicy.

Nero slew
hym selfe.

Bathes in
Rome.

Nero his age
and raigne.

7.
Sergius
Galba the. 7.
Emperour.

He had beene ofte Proconsul, exercising the offyce of Consul, for others. At sondry times had he beene a captain in mooste perillous battayles. Hys Empire was but of very shorte continuance, proceeding of meruallous good beginninges, sauing that he seemed somewhat ouermuche given to seueritye. He was slayne thorough the treason of Otho, in the seuenthe monthe of his raigne. Hys throate was cut in the market place at Rome, and lieth buried in his gardens whiche are situate along the waye called Aurelia, not farre distant from the cite of Rome.

Otho the 8.
Emperour.

When Otho had thus slayne Galba, he invaded the Emperye, and detained it hym selfe. Hys stocke was more noble by his mothers side, then by his fathers, and yet was it by neither of them bothe, very base. When he was yet a private manne, hee behaue

haue hym selfe verie gentle and tractable.

In his Empire he could not shew anye greate experimēte of hys doynge, for that at the same time that he slew Galba, Vitellius was made Emperoure by tharmyes of the Germanes, (who attempted battayle against hym. And Otho was discomfited in a very lighte skirmish at Bedracus, (notwithstandinge that hee had with hym a great band of men,) where hee slew hym selfe, whome when hys Souldyours requested, Otho slew that hee woulde not so lightly despayre of the successe of the battayle, he answered that he was not worthy, ne so muche to bee esteemed, that for hys cause anye ciuyl battayle should be waged, and therewithal, smote himself in with his dagger in the xxxviii. yere of his age, when hee had reigned foure score and fiftene dayes.

The raigne
of Otho.

Then

9.

Vitellius the
ix. Emperour.The disorde
ly ravage of
Vitellius.Vitellius his
excessive glo-
ry.An example
of unmeasura-
ble gluttony.

When Vitellius obtained the Empire, descended of a familye whiche was become worshipful throught aduancementes and promotions, rather then by noblenesse of birth. For his father whiche came neither of any notable line, was created Consul thise a rowe. This Vitellius reigned with greate dishonour, beyng merueileously noted for his great cruelty, but especiallye for his excessyue gluttony, and unmeasurable eatyng. In whiche he did so exceede, that (as report wente,) he feasted. iiii. or v. times in one day. But amonge all the residue of his bakets, this one is had in memory, whiche his brother Vitellius prepared for him: in whiche, besides other charges and expenses, (as it was sayde,) there were set before him at one time, two thousand fishes, and vii. thousand birds. This Vitellius affecting very much to resemble Nero his doinges, dyd so ex-
pressly

presse shewe this his sayde purpose and intente, that he laboured (what in him laye,) to honour the exequies and funeralles of Nero, who at that time, lay but very meanelly buried. He was slayne by the captaynes of Vitellius. But firste he selue Sabi-
nus, Vespasian his brother, whom he burned in the Capitoll, whiche he sette on fire. When Vitellius was thus slaine, he was wyth greate reproche and ignominie drawn naked openly along the city of Rome, with his bearde and hear of his head staring, and a naked sword set vnder his chin. And as he passed throught the strates on this sorte, euery one whiche met him, threwe dong in his face and bosome. This doone his throte was cut, and he throwne into the ryuer of Tiber, that he myghte want the worship of burial, whiche is graunted to euery man, yea euen to the simplest. He was slayne in the
lvi.

The reproche
ful death of
Vitellius.In what esti-
mation burial
was amonge
the Romans.

Mitelli hys age & raygne. lxxx. yere of his age, when he hadde

10.
Vespasianus the tenth
Emperour began his reign
in the. 4032. yere after the
creation of the worlde, in the
824. yere after romes was
built, and in the. 71. yere
after the natiō of christ
A Prince endowed wth
moſte excellent vertues, a ma
intainer of ciuill order, and
learnynge in Rome, ſo that
he aſſigned certain ſtandynge
ſtipends to Philoſophers &
profellores of other ſciences
at Rome.

raigned. lxxx. monethes and one day.

After him ſucceded Veſpaſiane,
who was created Emperour at Pa
leſtina: one in verie dede baſe bozn,
howe be it worthe to be compared
with the beſt and chefeſt Emperours.
A man who for hys priuate lyfe was
worthe to be hadde in memozye.

For in that tyme, hee was ſente by
Claudius into Germanye, and from
thence into Brytaine, hee pyched
felde and foughte fyue tymes wth
hys ennemyes. Hee annexed to the
Romaine Emppye two mightye na
tions, twentye townes, and the Ile
of Wighte nigh adioynning to Bri
taine. Hee behaued hymſelfe in the
Romaine Empire very moderately,
but he was ſomewhat too muche deſi
rous of monye. Neuertheleſſe he got
the ſame in ſuche ſorte, that he w^{on}
ged no man for it.

And

And lyke as hee dyd wth earnest
meanes and diligence, ſtudy to ga
ther it together, ſo dyd he verie cy
cumſpectlye diſtribute the ſame a
broad, eſpeciallye to ſuche as hadde
great nede there of. So that vnder
any man canne fynde eyther greater
liberalitye, or moze iuſtly employed
of anye Prince that euer was befoze
his tyme. He was verie pacyent and
gentle: In ſo muche that he woulde
not lightly punyſhe anye ſuche as
were accused and openly conuicted
to haue conſpired treason agaynſte
him, with anye greuouſer penaltye,
then by baniſhment only.

The great len
ity of Veſ
paſiane.

In the tyme of hys Emppye, Ju
dea and Ieruſalem, the moſte fa
mouſe and notable Cities of Pale
ſtina, were annexed to the Romaine
Empire.

Moreouer he reduced Achaia, Li
cia, Rhodus, Bizantium, (whiche
is now called Conſtantinople,)
and

and Samos, whiche befoze wer free cities,) and likewise Trachea, Cilicia, Thracia and Comagenes which were vnder the dominion of sondrye kinges, suche as were frendes to the Romaines, into the fourme of Provinces. He would quickly forget displeasures and grudges of minde. He woulde pacientlye suffer and heare the rebukes and tauntes of Philosophers, and of those whyche pleaded mennes causes tofoze him. But hee was an earnest reformer of Martiall pollicy. He and hys sonne Titus triumphed ouer Ierusalem. Thus whē he was by these means beloued and well lyked of the Senate, and other the commons of Rome, and in fine of all men, he was stricken wyth a fire, and so died at a Maner of hys owne, whiche was amonge the Sabines, in the. lxx. yeare of his age, when he had reigned. ix. yeares and vii. daies, and was canonised.

Vespasian triumphed ouer Ierusalem with hys son Titus.

Vespasian died of a fyre.

Vespasian his age, and tyme of hys reigne

He had wth suche obseruation diligence marked the humilitie and byrth of his sonne, that when son dyd conspiracies wth pnyces agaynst him and were deseried, hee woulde alwayes vntill hee lett them affirminge to the Senate, that either hys sonnes shuld succede him in hys Empire, or else no man. After his decease, Titus his sonne succeeded him: who was also called Vespasian: a man worthy of great admiration, for all kynde of vertues. In so muche that hee was called the loue and delices of mankynde. He was very eloquent, and an extempore stout hearted; and one of pailynge greatesobietye. He pleaded causes himselfe in Latine. He made diuers poeticall inuentions and tragedies in Greke. At the assailling of Ierusalem (where he sought vnto hys father,) he got of riches whych he bestowed in suche sorte, that wth

of 10000000
and 1000000
Credit to the
casting of na-
tunities.

11.
Titus Vespasianus began his reign in the. 404. yere after the creatiō of the worlde, the 833. yere after the birth of Iesus Christ his incarnation. Titus Vespasian a good archer.

He

P. l.

ecce

The great le-
nity of Titus

schē of them beſe a manne, of
them whiche ſtoode on the walles,
in the defence of the Citie. Hee vſed
ſuch lenity in hys Empire at Rome,
that he neuer puniſhed any one man
at all, ſuch as were conuict to haue
conſpired againſte him, hee diſmiſſe
and pardoned in ſuche ſort, that forth
with he would agayne vſe and ac-
cept them in like familiaritie, as he
did before. He was ſo eaſie to be en-
treated, and there with al ſo liberal,
that he neuer denied request to anye
manne. For whiche cauſe when hys
frends rebuked him, for that his lar-
geſſe and liberality he made them
thin good by anſwer. From an Empe-
ror quod he, none oughte to departe
ſorryful, for not obtaining theyr re-
queſtes. And for thys cauſe ones, as
hee ſate at ſupper, and be thoughte
him that hee hadde that daye, given
nothyng to anye manne, hee ſayde:
O my frendes I haue loſt this daye,

(aco

(accounting that for no day, in which
che he gaue not ſome thinge away.)
He builded the Theatre at Rome, a
place made round, very good to be-
holde playes and enterludes. And at
the fyrſte erectinge thereof, he ſlew
ſue thouſande wilde beaſtes.

When he was throughe thys de-
meaninge hym ſelfe paſſyngly well
beloued of all men; he fell ſicke and
died at the ſame Place where
hys father dyd, after that hee hadde
raigned two yeres, eight monethes,
and twenty daies, and in the fortye
yere of his age. Where was no leſſe
morne and lamentation made for him
after his death, then if euery manne
had beſeiled his owne pſonate loſſe
and aloneneſſe. The Senate hearing
of his deceaſe, forthwith in haſt went
that ſame night in the eueninge tide
into the counſaile houſe, and there
rendred vnto him (being now at this
time dead) ſo greate praife & thanks

P. ii.

as

The Theatre
built, a place
made halfe
round, where
the people af-
sembled to be
hold playes.

Titus died.

At his age
and raigne.

The liberali-
ty of Titus

An example
of a right
princely hart.

Titus canonised.

Domitianus the. xii. Emperour brother to Titus began his reign in the. 4043. pere after the creatiō of the worlde, in the 835. peare after the buyding of Rome and in the pere of our Lord 83 he expelled the Philosophers and students of the mathematicall sciences forth of Rome he was the ii. emperour that persecuted christians, who he put to deathe like as Nero dyd. The crueltye and pryde of Domitianus

as they did neuer the lyke to hym at any time. While he yet liued, & was conuersant amonge them. He was also canonised. After his decease, Domitianus obtained the Empire, beinge yonger brother to Titus: but he resembled moze Nero or Caligula, or Tiberius, then he did eyther hys father or his brother. In the firste beginninge of hys Emperourshipp, he behaved hymself with great temperance and modesty: But soone after, beinge infected wth the vices of fleshy lust, anger, crueltye, & auarice, he so kyndled the hatred of all mē against him, that he dyd in manner quite abolishe and blot out of memory, the good desertes of hys father and brother. He slew the most worthy of the Senate. He was the firste whiche commaunded hym self to be called a God: He would not permitt the Romaynes to set vp anye pictures of hym, unleste they were of golde or silver. He slew his

his owne cosen Germaine. He was mozeouer of an horrible pryde. Hee made in his tyme. iiii. viages onelye.

Once agaynst the Sarmatians, an other agaynst the Cattianes, and twayne into Dacia, (whych is now called Denmarke.) He triumphed twise ouer the Dacianes and the Cattianes. When he had subdued the Sarmatians, he ware but a garlād of bates only. He sustained sondrye damages in those battailes: for in Sarmatia his Legiones and captain wer slain. And by the Danes, Appius Sabinus one of the Consuls, & Cornelius Fiscus, captayn of the Emperours gard were also slayne, and great garysons of men with them besides. Hee synghed sondry pieces of work at Rome: among which, was the Capitoll, the place for Musicians and singing mē, the two gallaries called Iulium and Serapium, and the Vlt, (a place for men to run in.)

Domitianus
slain.

Domitianus
his age and
raigne.

At length, beinge abhorred and
detested of all menne for diuers hys
wycked doinges, hee was slayne in
his palaice by his owne men, in the
xlv. yere of his age, and the .xv. yere
of hys raigne. His corps was caried
forth to burfall by suche onlge, as vs-
ually cary the bodies of other mean
men in Rome to buryinge, and
so he was buryed verpe
dysworshipful-
lye.

The

The eyght booke of
the Breuiary of Eutrophus.



At the eyght hun-
dredth & fifty yere
after the building
of the city of Rome,
at what time Me-
tus and Valens,
were Consules, the weale publique
of Rome aspyred to a meruaylous
prosperous estate agayne. For that
nowe wyth greate good happe, the
administreyng there of, was com-
mitted and betaken to the guidaunce
of good rulers.

For after the deathe of Domitia-
nus that deadlye tiraunt, Nerva suc-
ceeded a manne whyche in hys pri-
uate life, behaued hym selfe verpe
soberlye, and yet was he both stoute
and mansull.

Metus & Va-
lens Consuls.

When com-
mon speeches
floish.

Nerva the 13
Emperours
began his
Emperre

In the .4058.
yere after the
creatio of the
worlde, in the
850. yere af-
ter the bap-
tizing of Rome
and in the pe-
re of our Lord
God. 78.

A. iiii. The

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Merua Decea
fed.

eterna hypo
age & rapign.

14-00000

Alpius Tra
ianus the. iiii
Emperōr be=

gan his reign
in the 4000

vere after the
creation of the

Swollen, in the
8-9 ft. part af-
ternoon

built, and in
the top reef

after thinning
nation of the

he was the
foreigner that

was created

worthebye be preferred aboue all o-
 ther Princes. He was one of passyng
 great ciuility and stoutnesse wythal.
 Hee enlarged bothe in lengthe and
 bredthe, the borders and marches of
 the Romaine Empire, whyche sithe
 the tyme of Augustus, was rather
 but defended and onely conserued,
 then worthebye augmented. Herepai-
 red those cities which were ruinous
 and fallen in decaye on the farther
 side of Rheine in Germany. He sub-
 dued Dacia, and vanquished Deciba-
 lus. Hee created a Province on the
 farther side of Danubi⁹, in those par-
 ties where as now the Traiphalianes
 inhabite. That Province extended to
 a thousand miles in circuit. He recou-
 uered Armenia, which the Parthians
 had won, and slew Pharnaces the
 Sirtan who deteined it. He appoynt-
 ed one to be king ouer the Albanes.
 Hee receiued vnder obeysaunce, the
 kynges of the Spaniards, the Mos-
 couites,

Emperoz, he was a Spaniard borne and no Italian. adopted to the succession of the Emppie by Nerua. he was the third emperoz that persecuted the christians. But in his time it was decreed that they should not be called to examination, except they had bene fitt accused.

Armenta renewed.

conites, the Bosphoranes, the Arabians, the Odroenes, and of the inhabitants of Chelchos. He conquered the Adiabenes and Parthomades. He subdued Antemusiū a greater region of Persia. He wanne Seleucia, Ctesiphontes, Babilone, and Edissios, and broughte that countrey in subiection vnto the borders of India, and marched still forwarde, vntill he came to the redde sea, where he founded thre Prouinces, Armenia, Assiria, and Mesopotamia: together wyth those people whiche border vppon Macedonie. After that, he reduced Arabia also into the forme of a Prouince. He prepared a nauye for the red Sea, minding there with to spoyle the coastes and borders of India. But his curtesye and sobriety excelled farre all those hys Martiall feates. He behaued himself at Rome and else where through all his Prouinces, fellow like to all men.

The prouin-
ces made.

A blage pre-
pared on the
red sea.

The passing
same of Cra-
tanus.

He went oftentimes to hys stendes houses to salute them and vilit them if they were sicke and diseased.

If they feasted one an other, he woulde also banquet amonge them, without putting anye difference betwene them and hym selfe.

Often woulde he ride wyth them in theyr chariottes. He would neuer harme anye Senato, nor commit anye thinge contrarie to iustice, for the augmenting of his treasure. He vsed greate liberalitie towarde all menne. Bothe openlye and secretlye encreased hee all personnes, and aduanced to honoures diuers suche as he hadde but very small acquayntaunce and familiaritie wythall. He buylte in manner a whole world bym selfe. He enfranchised manye cities. In fine, he did nothinge, but it was very quietly done, and boyde of all trouble.

For during all hys whole raigne, there

Traianus re-
puted for a
God.

A worthy say-
ing of an Em-
peroure.

there was but onely one Senatour
condempned, whome the residue of
the Senate adiudged to deathe, by
wittynge to Traianus. For whyche
cause, he was throughe al the world
woylde reputed of all men most lyk-
e to a God. So that both whylest he ye-
liued, and after his death also, he de-
merited immortall honour. Amonge
the residue of al his worthy sayings,
thys one of hys, deserueth eternall
memozy. When his frendes hapned
once to repzehend him, for that he be-
haued hym selfe so gently towarde
all men, he made this aunswer: that
when he was nowe Emperoure, he
shewed hym selfe to be suche towar-
des hys subiects and populer people,
as he (when he was as yet a subiect)
wylled the Emperoure to haue bene
to him wardes. When he had thus
purchased great glozy and renowne
bothe for ciuill and also Marttall pol-
licy, as he retourned from Persides,
he

he sickned and died by the way, at Se-
leucia a town of Asia of the fire:
when he had liued. lxxi. yeres, ix. mo-
nethes and. iiii. daies, in the. xix. yere
of. moneth, and. xv. day of his raigne.
He was canonised, and of all other,
he alone was buried within the city.
His bones were put in a golden cup,
and sette vnder a piller, in a streate
whych hee builte himselfe, whiche
piller amounted in heighte to an C.
and. xliiii. fote. The factes of Trai-
anus are so rife in memozy, that euen
in these oure daies in the Senate or
Councell house, the fortunate accla-
mations and well wishynges to the
Prince by his commons, at his eler-
tions, are vled to be these. That he
myght proue in his affairs moze for-
tunate then Augustus, and in beha-
uoure and demeanour of hymselfe, to
excel Traianus. So much preuailed
in him the same of perfect goodhelle,
that whether men flatter him, or boe
in

Traianus de-
ceased.

Traianus his
age & raigne.

Traiane the
spite Empe-
roure whych
was buried
within the
city.

In deede commend him, he gaue him
doubtedly iust occasion to be accom-
plished a most worthy example to others.

When Traianus was deceased,

15.
Elius Adria-
nus the .xv.
Emperoure,
beganne
his raigne
in the .407.
yere after the
creatio of the
worlde, the
871. yere af-
ter Rome
was builde, &
the 119. yere
after Christe,
he gaue hym
self wholly to
purchase pea-
ce & quietnes,
there was no
one Emperour
sence Augustus
time, whiche
aduantaged
common wele
so much as he
did, he was
verye experte
in strenuous

Elius Adrianus was created Em-
peroure, not for that Traianus will-
ed it shoulde be so, but throughte the
onlye procuremente of Plotina wife
to Traianus. For so longe as Tra-
ianus was yet liuinge, hee woulde
never adopte hym, nor make him his
heire: althoughe hee was his owne
sisters daughters sonne, and cosen
to hym. He was also borne at Italia
in Spaine.

This Adrianus enuyng at the
gloze of Traianus, yelded vpp the
keepinge of those three Prouynces
whiche Traians hadde annexed to
the city of Rome, and remouing his
armyes from Affrica, Belopotamia,
and Armenia, hee mineded that his
Empire shuld not haue extended any
farther that way, the to the river Eu-
phrates

phrates. But when hee purposed to he made prog-
resse ouer Dacia also, which then y nosticatons,
Romaines kept, his scendes diswa perely for his
ded him from that (fearinge leaste by owne self. He
that meanes, many Romain citizens persecut: the
shuld haue ben endangered to fall in christians at
to the handes of the Barbarians.) the firste, but
For Traianus after that he had sub after he had
dued Dacia,) remoued thither great red diuers bo-
plenty of people, whome he asssembled kes which cer-
together throughte all the Romaine tain Christi-
Empire and dominion, to inhabyte ans that wer
there, and manure that lande. For learned men,
that Dacia was through the continu worate to him,
all warres of Decibal, become now he wold that
void of inhabitants, and cleane none shuld be
wythout strength. He had peace apprehended
ring the whole time of his Empire for religyous
Only one battail waged he and that sake.
by his Prauost. He went ouer all the
Romain Empire hym self, and built
manye places there. He was verye
eloquent in the Latine tong, and ex-
ceeding well learned in the Greke tong.
He

One battail
only duringe
the raigne of
Adrianus.
to notations
1543

Adrianus' de
ceased, his age
and raygne.

He was not greatly commended for
any clemency which he vſed. He was
exceeding circumspect about the trea-
ſory, and ſpartiall poliſye. He decea-
ſed in Campania, beinge aboue the
age of .x. yeares, when he had raig-
ned .xvi. yeares. x. monethes and .xii.
dayes. The Senate would not cano-
niſe him. Neuertheleſſe his ſucceſſor
Titus Aurelius Fuluius requyred
very earneſtly that he mighte be ca-
noniſſed: whiche thinge al the Senate
did openly withſtand. Howe be it at
length, he obtained it. When after,
Adrianus there ſucceded Antonius

16.
Antonius Ful-
uius Boionius
the .16. Em-
peroz, whom
Adrianus a-
dopted, began
his raygne in
the .140. yere
after the In-
carnatyon of
Chriſt.

Fulvius Boionius who was called
alſo Pius: he was deſcended of a no-
ble familie, but yet of no longe anti-
quity. He was a notable man, and
ſuche one as might worthelye be co-
mpared with ſuma Pompilius, like
as Adrianus mighte bee conferred
with Romulus. When he was as yet
a private man, he behaved hymſelfe
berye

very well, and in his Emperre farre
better. He ſhewed cruelty to no mā.
He exhibited greate curteſye to all
men. In Martiall ſeates he obtained
meane glory, endeuoringe euermore
rather to defend, then to amplify and
enlarge his prouinces: aſſigning the
juſteſt men that hee coulde finde, to
beare office in the common wealth.
He aduanced alwaies to promoty-
ons ſuche as were good men, and de-
teſted ſuch as were leud and naugh-
ty perſonnes, without bliſſe (for all
that,) any rigour or cruelty to anye of
them. Amonge ſuche kynges as had
iſpyned frendſhippe and amitye with
the Romaynes, he was not onely re-
uerenced, but feared alſo. In ſo much
that diuers nations of the Barbari-
anes (ſetting warres and force aſide)
would bring their controuerſies and
matters in debate, to bee decided be-
fore him: yelding them ſelues whol-
ly to abide his determinate ſentence

A notable ar-
gument of iu-
ſtice and in-
differency.

D.i.

there

there in. And wher as befoze thacception of the empire, he was exceeding riche, and of passing great welth, yet during his sayde raigne, he did wonderfullye diminishe and abate hys sayde substaunce, and greatly impoverishe hymselfe by augmentynge the wages of his souldiours, and by singe so greate liberalite to wardes his frendes. Howe be it he lefte the common treasoure well stozed and welthy. He was called Pius, for the great pity and gentlenesse whych he vnto. Hee deceased at Lorium a Roman place of his owne, whiche was situate. xii. miles distant from Rome, when he had liued. lxxiii. yeares, and reigned. xlii. yeres. He was woorthily canonised.

Antonius deceased of a fever.

17. **M. Antonius** Pertre after him, Marcus Antonius Mer^o the 17. us Merus attained the Emperre: A Emperre began his raigne in the yere of our Lord 163 he was passingly descended by the fathers side, from

ma Pompilius, and by his mothers side from kynge Salentinus. There reigned with him also as Emperre, Lucius Annus Antoninus Verus. At that tyme firste began the weale publyque of Rome to be administered by two Emperres at one time, who with like and indifferent authorite governed the same, whereas befoze that tyme, it was governed by one alone.

well earnd, he administered the Empire jointly with his brother L. Antonius. In his time a pece of England receyved the sayth.

Theese two were bothe of one kindred and alliance. For why, Verus Annus Antoninus espoused the daughter of Marcus Antoninus, and Marcus Antoninus, was sonne in lawe to Antoninus Pius, by meane of his wyfe Galeria Faustina the yonger, which was his sisters daughter, and cosen germaine to hym.

They waged battayle agaynst the Parthians, whych neuer erst rebelled, sith the victorie that Trajanus had ouer them.

Battayle against the parthians.

D. ii.

Verus

Alerus Antonius tooke on him that
 biage, and staying for a time in An-
 tioche, and in the borders of Arme-
 nia, hee atcheued sondrye and those
 worthy feates there, by meane of his
 captaines. He wan Seleucia a verie
 famous City of Assiria, and toke pri-
 soners b. C. D. men in it. He brought
 a triumphe with him forth of Par-
 thia and solemnised it with his bro-
 ther, who was also hys Father in
 lawe. But as hee departed from the
 citie Concordia, mindedinge to go to-
 wardes Altium, (whych is now cal-
 led Tozzine,) he died. For as he rode
 in chariot with his brother, hee was
 sodainlye stricken wyth an issue of
 bloude, by meare of a disease, which
 the Bretians call $\alpha\pi\omicron\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\iota\alpha$. (The
 force of the disease is such, that those
 whom it taketh, it depriueth of their
 senses,) he was verie witty. Of hym
 selfe, hee was disposed and enclined
 to no great ciuilitye. But yet for the
 reue-

Seleucia
 wan.

Antonius Ale-
 rius deceased

rence whiche he stode in of hys bro-
 ther, he durst neuer attempt any cru-
 el fact. When he was deceased, whi-
 che was in the xi. yere of his raigne,
 he was canonised. After his deathe,
 Marcus Antoninus alone gouerned
 the Empire, beinge suche one as men
 mighte rather meruaile at, then but
 praise only. For from the beginning
 of his raigne, he was very sober and
 graue. In so muche that in his child-
 hode, hee woulde neuer aultare hys
 countenaunce, either for mirth or for
 sorowe. He was whollye addicted to
 the Philosophy or doctrine of the Sto-
 icks, professing him selfe not only in
 outward demeanour and kinde of ly-
 uinge, but by his learning also, to be
 a right Philosopher. When he was
 as yet but a very yong man, hee was
 had in suche admiration, that Adria-
 nus purposed then with himselfe, to
 leaue him as his successor in his Em-
 pire. How be it he adopted Antonin^s

Antoninus
 Alerus hys
 age & raigne.

The romaine
 Empire rediz
 ced to y^e forme
 of a Monarch
 againe.

His minding so to contriue the matter that Marcus should be sonne in law to Antoninus Pius who he adopted, and that so, by order of succession, he might at laste aspyre to the Emperre. In Philosophy hee was instructed by Apollonius the Chalcedonian. He was traded vp in the Greke tounge by Sertus Cheronesus, who was newe to Plutarch. He was taughte the Latine tounge, by Frontus a notable Orator. He delt withal men by righte at Rome. He was nothyng the higher minded for all the pompe of his Empire. He was excedding liberal. Hee entreated the Prouinces which were vnder his gouernemente with great gentlenesse & moderatiō. Matters tooke very good successe in Germany, during the raigne of this Prince. He waged one battayle hym self againste the Marcomanes: (who are supposed to be the people of Bohemia.) This battell was so great &

Worthy commendatyon of a prync.

A battayle by the Bohemians.

cruel, that almost no mā can euer remember y^e like, so that it might well be compared with those whych were waged against y^e Carthaginiens. It was so much the more cruel and greuous, for in that battaille all his armye died. For duryng his raigne, there fel so greate a Pestilence, that after the victoery whiche he got ouer the Persians, the greatest part of the inhabitauntes of Rome and Italye, and other the Prouinces, and well nigh all the souldiours died.

Where vppon when by the space of thre yeares continuallye withoute intermissyon, he hadde continued his battayle at Carnuntum, he finished at length his battayl against the Marcomannes, whych the Quadians, the Madales, the Sarmatians, the Svyffers, and all Barbarie hadde maintained against the Romaynes.

D. iiii.

He

A great Pestilence in Italye.

The battayle which the Bohemians finished.

M. Antoni-
nus triumphed
at Rome.

He slew there many thousandes of men: and when he had deliuered the Hungarians forth of bondage, he triumphed againe at Rome wyth hys sone Commodus Antoninus, whom he created Cesar. And when thzough the charges and expenses of the said battail, he hadde exceedingly wasted and nigh spent all his treasure, and had now nothinge leste whiche hee mighte geue abzode as he had accustomed, he would not yet for all that, exact any thing among the Senators or others aboute the Prouinces, but did chuse rather to sell all his war-drobe by peece meale, in that streate whiche Traian⁹ made. There made hee also open sale of all his plate of golde, cuppes of Cristal, & Purrhine stone: He sold moreover, the apparel whiche belonged to him self and his wife, and diuers other Jewels & ornaments of precious stones. The foresaid sale lasted by the space of .ii. whole

The emperor
solde all hys
substaunce rather
then he
would charge
his subiectes
with exactions

whole monethes. By this meane, he got againe muche gold into his treasury. But so sone as he had obtained the victorie, hee repaired to suche as had bought any part of his said substance, their mony againe, to suche of them as would departe wyth the thinges whiche they had all readye bought. And those which desired rather to deteine stil that whiche they had bought, then to take their mony againe, he neuer molested or disquieted for it. He licensed suche as were noble men to feast with like sumptuousnesse and furniture, and to be serued with like seruitors as he was himself. When he had gotten the victory, he was so liberall in dealinge gifts, that in one day (as the reporte went,) he gaue away an C. Lyons together. Thus when hee had reduced the weale publique, to a most fortunate estate, bothe for manhode and curtesy, he deceased in the .xviii. yere

The greates
largesse of An
toninus.

of

of his raigne, when hee had liued. lxx. yeares and one, and was canonysed, (all the people earnestly laboring to haue it so,) After him succeeded Lucius Antonin⁹ Commodus his sonne, who in one thing resembled his father, but only that he had also good successe in battaile against the Germanes. He wold haue chaunged the name of the moneth of September, and called it Commod⁹ after his owne name. He defamed himselfe with riot & ribandry. He plaid oftentimes in thopé scholes of fence, & sometimes also vpon the theater of flage, with the masters of defence them selues. He died suddenly so y^e men did iudge that he was either thralled or poysoned, when hee had raigned. xii. yerres and. viii. monthes after the decease of his father, he was so abhorred of all men, that euen after his decease, he was demed as an enemy of mankind. After him succeeded Pertinax, who was then very aged,

L. Antonin⁹
Commodus, y^e
18. imperour
began hys
raigne in the
yeare of oure
Lorde. 181.

Antoninus
Commodus
died suddenly.

Commodus
Antoninus
his raigne.

19.
Pertinax the

ged, for why he was lxx. yerres of age and at that time called Prefecturoo: And when he had raigned. lxxx. daies, he was slaine in an vproure whiche fell amonge the garde, throughte the treason of Julianus.

Perce after him Saluius Julianus got the Empire, a noble manne and one whiche was very experte in the lawes: newe to that Julianus, who durynge the raigne of Adria- nus the Emperoure, (whom the Romanes worshypped for a G O D,) made alwayes the Proclamatyons and other thedictes and ordinaunces of the Emperour. This Julian⁹ was discomfited by Seuerus, at y^e byrge called Miluius byrge, and beyng pursued, was sone after slaine in hys palaice. He liued. vii. monthes after the tyme that hee fyrste beganne to raygne. From that time, Septunius Seuerus tooke the rule and gouernemente of the Romayne Emprre: who

19 Emperour
began his
raigne the 194
yeare of oure
Lorde.
Pertinax
slayne.

Saluius Ju-
lianus the
26. emperour
began his
raigne in the
yeare of oure
Lorde. 194.

Julianus dis-
comfited.

Julianus
slayne.
Julianus his
raigne.

The onlpe
Emperoure
created forth
of Africke.

Seuerus his
balauntnes.

Who was bozn at a town called Lepus, whiche was in Tripolinata, a prouince in Affrick. He was the only Emperoz, (after as any man can remember,) either befoze that tyme, or sith, whiche was create Emperoure forth of Africke. He had firste the ordering and ouersight of the treasure, sone after hee was made Tribunus Militum. Fro thence, passing throughe diuers offices and preferments: At last he became to haue the administration of the whole weale publique. He willed that men should call him Pertinax, for the great zeale and good wil whiche he seemed to owe to that Pertinax whiche was slaine by Julianus: He was very sparyng and nere him selfe, and by nature cruell. He waged sondry battails, and those with great dexterity & good successe. He slew Perceuius Niger at Cizicus, who rebelled in Egipte and Siria. He ouercame the Parthians. He subdued

subdued the Arabians so nyghe, that he made a prouince there. By meane wherof, he demerited to haue the names to be called Parthicus and Arabicus. He repaired manye thynges throughe out the Romain Emprye. In this time also Clodius Albinus, who had associated hymself wyth Julianus to helpe him to slea Pertinax, created hymselfe Cesar in Fraunce, and was vanquished at Louane, and slayne there. But Seuerus besides þe he did excell in glorie, purchased by feates of armes, he was also reuerenced for his ciuil policy. He was hothe learned, and had attained besides the perfection of the knowledge of Philosophy. The last battaile whych he waged, was in Britaine. And to the end that hee mighte make sure wyth defence al suche prouinces as he had won there, he caused a trenche to be cast from sea to sea a long, the lēgth of .xxii. miles. He deceased at worke, being

Seuerus
Seuerus cal
led Parthic
and Arabicus

Clodius Al
binus created
hymselfe Cesa
rium France.

Worthy prai
se in a prince.

Seuerus sub
dued Bry
taine.

Seuerus his
age & reygne.

22.
Antoninus
Bassian⁹ the
22. Emperoz,
after his fa-
thers deathe,
began his Em-
pire in the
213. yere after
Christes In-
carnation, he
flew his bro-
ther in law at
his mothers
byestes.

Antoniane ba-
thes founded
at Rome.

being very aged in the xliii. yere and
iiii. month of his raign, & was cano-
nised. He left his sonne Bassianus &
Beta to succede him in hys Empire.
But he willed the Senate that they
should cal his sonne Bassian⁹, Anto-
nin⁹. Whereupon he was named Mar-
cus Aurelius Antoninus Bassian⁹,
& succeded his father alone. For Be-
ta who was counted as open enemy
to y^e weale publique, dyed forthwith.
Thus was Marcus Aurelius Anto-
nin⁹ Bassian⁹, who was also called
Caracalla, created Emperoz. He was
wel nigh like of conditions vnto hys
father, but somewhat sharpe & more
ful of thzeatninges. Hee founded the
bathes at Rome whiche were called
Antonians, a notable pece. of worke.
Besides that, he did nothing worthy
of memozy. He was out of mesure ge-
uen to sensuality, and carnall concu-
piscence: in so much that he espoused
hys mother in law Iuba. He dyed in
Osroenes,

Osroenes at Edessa, as hee made
preparacion for his biage against the
Parthians, in the. vi. yere and second
month of his raign, when he had li-
ued skant. xliii. yeres. He was buried
very simply, after the commo sort of
people. There were Opilius Macri-
nus, and his sonne Diadumen⁹ crea-
ted Emperors. This Macrinus was
sometime captaine of the gard. They
did nothing that was worthy of me-
mozy, for y^e short time of their raign,
whiche endured but by the space of
one yere and two monethes. They
wer slain both together in a sedityon
which fell amonge the souldiours.
Next after them was Marc⁹ Aureli⁹
Antoninus created Emperoz, whom
men supposed to be the sonne of An-
toninus Caracalla. Hee was one of
the pziestes of the Temple of Helio-
galus. When he was come to Rome
beinge long loked for, bothe by the
Senate and souldiours.

He

He diffamed and prostituted himself
to all kinde of shame and reproche.

He liued very vnchastly and filthily.

And about two yeares and. viii. mo.

Aurelius Antoninus slain. nethes afterward. Hee was slaine in
an bproure whyche the Souldiours

made, and hys mother Semia Sira
wyth him.

2.
Aurelius Alexander the
xxv. Empe-
rore, was cho-
sen Emperore
whē he was
but. xii. yeres
of age. He
was a verpe
vertuous pri-
ce & one that
faoured all
good men. he
was the fyrst
Emperoure
that faoured
Christians,
he began hys
raigne, the
225. yere af-
ter Christes
incarnatyon.

After him, Aurelius Alexander be-
came Emperoure, whome the sonl-
diozs named Cesar, and the Senate
created Augustus, beinge as yet but
a very yonge manne. In the battaile
which he attempted against the Per-
sians, he bāquished with great glory
their king Terres, with great diligēs
he gaue himself to martiall pollicy.
Certain legions of souldiours which
made bproures and were vnquiet, he
dismitte and put forth of wages. He
associated with him to assiste hym in
iudgement and geuing of sentence,
Alpian⁹ who made the lawes, who
also supplied an Offyce in Rome,
whyche

which was called magister Scrini, Magister
an office (much like that) whiche we Scrini.
call here the master of the Rolles.)

This Emperour demeaned himself
very gently at Rome. He was slaine Aurelius A-
lexander slain
in Fraunce in a tumult that grew a-
mong the souldiours, to the. xiii. yere
and. viii. day of his raigne. Who he

wed during his whole life time

very greate goodnesse to

wardes all men: espe-

ciallye toward his

mother Pa-

mea.

The

Then in the booke of

the Breuiary of Eutropius.

26.

Maximin^{us} 26. emperor beganne his raigne in the yere of our Lord. 237. he was fyrste a shepherde in Thracia, and became after to be a souldier.



After that Aureli^{us} was deade Maximin^{us} obtained the Empire, being descended of a meane parentage: for why, his fa-

ther was a souldiour. Hee was the fyrste that aspired to the Emperour, by meane of the souldiours only, not being authorized by the Senate, & one who had bene neuer him self Senate: for before: when hee had with good successe fought against the Germanes, and was by the souldiours nominated Emperour, he was slain by Papienus at Aquileia, (and his sone with him, who was as then but a very childe.) when hee had reigned by

Maximinus
slayne,

the space of three yeres, and a fewe orde daies, at which time his sone his raigne. souldiours forsake him, and fled from him, then were there three whyche

at one time in Rome bare the name of Augustus, whych were Papienus Balbinus, and Gordianus: of which the.ii. first were descended of a verie base line, but Gordianus was come of a noble progeny: for whye, his father should haue bene chosen Prince by the souldiours, at what time hee supplied the offyce of Consull in Africke: duringe the raign of Maximinus. So soone as they were come to Rome, Balbinus and Papien^{us} were slayne in the palatce: and the Empire was reserved for Gordianus alone.

These Empe-
rors together
at Rome.

Balbinus &
Papienus
slayne.

Who being as yet but verie yonge, 27. Gordian^{us} the Emperour beganne his raigne the 241. yere of our Lord.

And to ke his blage from thence into these parts, he waged battel against

He raygued
bl. yeres.

P. 11.

P. 11.

Parthians who were now ready to issue forth of their citie against him. This battail in short space took very good successe. And he in sondry great skirmishes dyd sore afflict the Persians. But as he returned, he was slaine, not farre from the borders of the Romaines, through the treason of Philip, who succeeded hym in the Emperre. After hys death one of hys souldiours erected a monument for a memorie of him, about .xx. myles distant from Circelsus (whiche is now a castel of the Romaines): near adioyninge to Euphrates. His funerals were solemnized at Rome, and hee was canonised. When the two Philips, the father and the sone took on them the gouernment of the Empire, after that Gordianus was thus slaine, and returned into Italye, leading backe with them the army forth of Siria. It was accompted the 400. yere after the building of the citie of Rome,

Gordianus
slayne.

Gordianus
canonised.

28.
Philip the 28
Emperoure
beganne his
raigne with
his sonne, the
yeare of oure
lord. 247. the
yeare of theyr
raigne was the
500. yere after

Rome, at what time they began first their raigne: which yere was celebrated with great solemnity and preparation of games and shewes. Not long after they were bothe slaine by tharmy. The elder Philip at Verona the younger was slaine at Rome. They reigned by the space of v. yeres, and were canonized both. After their decease, Decius (who was born at Umbria in Hungarie) obtained the Empire. Hee repelled a cruell battayle which was commenced in Fraunce. He created his sonne Cesar. He founded a bathe in Rome. But bothe hee and his sonne were slaine in Barbarie: after that they hadde reigned by the space of two yeres and were canonised. There were then created Emperours, Gallus Hostilianus: and Volusianus his sonne.

During the time of their Empire, Emilianus attempted new conspiracies in Moesia, and when they bothe

Went

ter Rome was
built.

The 11. Phil-
lips slayne.

29.
Decius the
Emperer
began his raigne
in the yeare of
our Lord. 252
he was the 8.
Emperoure
whiche persecuted
the christians,
he made an act
that all that wor-
shipped Christe,
shuld be slaine.
Some iudged
he was swallowed
by in an
earthquake.

30.
Gallus Hosti-
lianus the 30
Emperer, be-

gan his reign
in the yere of
our lord. 254.
together with
his sonne Mo-
lusianus. He
was also a
persecutor of
the christians
they raygned
thant ii. yeres

Great plagues
in the romain
Empyre.

Emilianus
emperours.

31.
Lucius Val-
erius the
31. Emperour,
began his Em-
pire in the
256 yere after
Christes In-
carnation, he
was a persecu-
tor of the chris-
tians, & bled
them so extre-

wente to subdewe hym, they were
slayne at Iteramina, and so raygned
not full oute two yeaers. They com-
mitted no fact worthe of memozye.
Their Empire was for thys cause
only remembred, for that during the
time there of, there fel great plagues
and sondye other diseases and mala-
dies with in the Romaine Empyre.
Emilianus like as hee was of base
stocke descended, righte so was the
time of his Empire very obscure,
and wythout fame: when hee hadde
raigned. iii. monthes he was slayne.

After him Lucinius Valerianus,
who had the gouernment of Bhoetia
and Porcius, and was lieutenant
there, was by the army created Em-
peroure, and eftsones made Augu-
stus. At that time, was Valienus
also made Cesar at Rome by the as-
sent of the Senate. The raygne of
these two was very pernityous and
hurtful, and in maner an other decoy

to

to the same and deuotione of the Ro-
maines, what for the misfortune and
cull luck which they had in their af-
faires, and what for the cowardnesse
of the said princes. The Germanes
were entred within Italy, and ap-
ched vnto the city Rauenna. Valeri-
anus waginge battail in Mesopota-
mia, was discomfited there, by Sapo-
res king of the Persians, and some af-
ter was taken prisoner: and ended
his life among the Persians in most
seruile bondage, Valienus (who was
made Augustus) beinge as yet but a
very yong man. At first he did with
great dexterity gouern y weale pub-
lique: Sone after, indifferently well,
and at the last, meruailous naughti-
ly. For when he was but yong, he at-
tached and brought to passe sondye
things in Fraunce & Illiria very stout-
ly. He slew Eugenius at Persia, (car-
of y peres of y country) & Treballi-
nus. Long time after that, he behaved
himself meruailous still and quiet.

uely that ma-
ny of the for-
soke the faith
for feare of
death.

Valerianus
discomfited &
take pri' once
by Sapor. &
and bled very
bly, for when
Sapores
woulde take
his horse, hee
made Valeri-
anus to lie on
the ground
that he might
tread on hym
while hee got
bypon his
horsebacke in
stead of a blob
or scotole.

Afterward geving himself wholly
ouer to wantonnesse and ryot from
thence forth he gouerned þe weal pub-
lique, with excedinge great colwar-
dise, so that things fell into passynge
greate desperation. The Almaines

The Romaynes
annoyed
the Romaine
empyre.

when they had despoiled Fraunce,
they invaded Italy. And Dacia, whi-
che was situate on the farther side of
the riuer Danubius, and by Traian?
was annexed to the Romaine Em-
pire, was then loste. Grece, Macedo-
nie, Pontus, and Asia were ouer-run
by the Gothes. Hungary was despoil-
ed by the Sarmatians, and the Wo-
hemians. The Germaines proceeded
wylforward vntill they cam to Spain,
where they conquered the worthy
city Larracon. When the Parthians
had nowe gotten Mesopotomia, they
began also to pretende anytle and of
claime to Syria. Thus when things
were welnigh past all hope of reco-
uerie, and the Romaine Empyre al-

A great parte
of the Romaine
empyre won
by forerunners.

most

moste wholly extinguisht, Posthu-
mius a Frenche man borne, beyng
come of a verye base stocke, intruded
into the empire, and gouerned þe same
by the space of .x. yerres, in suche sort,
that throught his great p. owerre and
manhode, he recouered those prouin-
ces, whiche were then almoste quite
lost. But wythin a while after, hee
was slaine in a tumult, in which the
souldiours rose against him, for that
he would not licence and permit the
to rise and sacke the city Moguncia,
which rebelled against him: at whi-
ch place, Lollianus also bega new con-
spiracies. After him, Mari^s a hand-
craftes man, of a verye vile and respect-
less occupation, got the Empire, and the
next daye after he was slayne. Then
Victorinus toke on him the gouern-
ment of Fraunce: he was a meruay-
lous stout man of courage, but ouer-
muche geuen to carnall concupiscēs.
And when he fel to deflower and forse
other

Posthumus
blarped the e-
state imperial

Posthumus
slayne.

Marius blar-
ped the impe-
rial estate.

Victorinus
gouerned
Fraunce.

Victorinus
slayne.

Ettricus the
sen emperor

The Persi-
ans vanquish

other mens wiues, he was slayne at
the city Agrippina in the second yere
of his raigne, thzough the treason of
one Acturi⁹. After him succeeded Ee-
tricus the Senatoz, who being lieue-
tenaunt ouer y part of Fraunce, which
is called Aquitany o^r Guion, was in
his absence by the whole consent of
his soldioz chosen Emperoz, and at
Burdeux he toke estate bypon hym.
He ouerstode sondry tumultes of the
souldiours. But whilst that those
things toke this successe in Fraunce,
the Persians were vanquishte in the
East partes by Odenat⁹. Syria was
defended againste suche as invaded
it, and Mesopotamia was againe re-
couered. Odenat⁹ proceeded sozward,
until he came to Ctesiphotes a town
in Parthia. When when Gallienus
had resigned and geuen by the go-
uernemente of the weale publique,
the Romaine Empire was admi-
nistrated by two at ones. The East partes

the

tes by Odenatus, and the West partes
by Posthumius.

In this meane space, Gallienus &
Valerianus were slaine at Millaine,
in the ninthe yere of their raign, and
Claudius succeeded after them, who
was chosen by the souldioz, and by
the Senate created Augustus. He o^r
uercame in sharpe warres y Gothes,
he wan Illiria, and discomfited & put
to flight suche as despoiled Macedo-
nie. He was a very sparing man, and
a sober. A maintainer of iustice, and
suche one, as was fyt to gouerne a
weale publique. Within. ii. yeres af-
ter that he began first his raigne, he
sickned and died, and was canonised.
The Senate attributed greate hu-
nours vnto him. For why, they cau-
sed to be hanged by, a golden Tar-
get o^r Shielde in the Councel house:
and in the Capitoll a golden Image
to be created for a perpetuall memo-
ry of hym.

The romayn
Empyre go-
uerned by. ii.
at ones.

324
Claudius the
23. Empe-
roure, be-
gan his raign
in the yere of
our Lord. 271
a very worth-
man, he reco-
uered agayne
things which
were gone to
decay durynge
the raignes
of Valerian⁹
and Gallienus

Part

Quintilius
nominated em-
perour.

Quintilius
slayne.

33.
Aurelianus
the. 31. empe-
rour prefer-
red to that dig-
nity by Clau-
dius, bēgā his
raigne in the
yeare of cure
Lorde. 213, he
was the tenth
emperour that
belonged to
with Christi-
ans.

Petricus ban-
quished and
deposed.

Next after Quintilius brother to that
same Claudius, was by the whole
consent of the souldiours nominated
Emperour, a man of singular sobriety
& gentleness, worthy to be compared
with his brother, or rather to be pre-
ferred before him. By the assent of the
Senate, he was made Augustus, and
was slain within xxii. daies after that
he began his reign. Then Aurelianus
accepted the government of the Em-
pire. He was borne at Dacia Ripen-
sis, (which is now called Denmark.)
He was a stout man in warre, howe-
be it his minde was enclined to un-
measurable crueltye. He subdued also
manfully the Gothes. He restored the
Romain Empire to the wonted and
ancient precinctes, after longe and
uncertain fortune of battail. He van-
quished Petricus at Catalaunos in
Fraunce, where Petricus betrayed
his owne army vnto him, so that he
could not endure the dayly seditions
and

and discensions whiche spronge a-
monge his souldiours. Whereupon
he requested Aurelius by letters sea-
cretly, that he woulde rid him from
those calamities. In his sayd letters
he vsed this bearse of Virgil. *eripe me
his inuicta malis* (which is). Deliuere me
forth of these miseries thou victori-
ous, and inuincible conquerour. He
toke Zenobia prisoner in an excea-
ding greate battaile, almost faste by
Antioche, when he had first slain her
husbande Odenatus: who had nowe
got all the East partes vnder his do-
minion. And when he came to Rome,
he triumphed worthilye, as he, who
had againe recovered both the East
and West partes of the Emperie.
There went before his chariot in tri-
umphe, Petricus, and Zenobia.
But Petricus was afterward depu-
ted to haue the reformatione and re-
dressing of Lucania, and lpyed as a
private person there, of longe tyme.

Odenatus
slayne.

Aurelianus
triumphed at
Rome.

And

Coyners re-
belled in
Rome.

And Zenobia after her decease, left
her posterity at Rome, whiche was
as yet to this daye remayne there.
Duringe the raigne of Aurelianus,
the coyners of money rebelled wyth
in the city of Rome. They depayed
the coyne, and slewe one Foelicitian-
nus Kationalis. But Aurelianus
when he had ones subdued them, he
kept them vnder with great extremi-
tye of punishment. Diuers of the
Principals, he put to deathe. He be-
meaned hymselfe wyth great cruel-
ty, and as a bloody poster. Manye re-
uerenced hym more for the dignite
and rourne whiche he supplied, then
for anye zeale or loue that they bare
to hym. He practised alwayes hor-
rible rigoure. In so muche that he
slew his owne sisters sonnes. Now
it he endeavored by all meanes to re-
forme martial policy, and to reduce
and frame to good order the dissolute
and corrupted conditions of the peo-
ple.

ple. He enuironed the City of Rome with stronger walles. He founded a temple there, whiche he dedicated to the Sunne. Upon which he bestowed an infinite deale of golde and pretyous stones. He surrendered and gave vp the keeping of the prouince of Dacia, whiche Traianus founded vpon the farther side of the riuer Danubius, and disposed al Illiria, and moste for that he stood in doubt how he should be able to defend the same any longer.

And conueying all the Romanes out of the Cities and Countries of Dacia, he planted them in the city of Moesia, which is now situate lying on the right side of Danubius, where the sea hath his course, which before lay more on the left side. He was slain through the treason of his own servants, who falsly & traitterously counterfeiting the emperors hand, made in a rol & names of so many men, whiche

Rome walles
new made.

The temple
of the Sunne
founded at
Rome.

Dacia yielded
vp.

Aurelianus
slayne.

(which in dede were suche as the emperoure fantasied, and was very much affectioned vnto) affirminge to them that the Emperour had decreed they leathes. Whereupon they thinkynge to pzeuent that pzetence of the Emperoure, slew him in the myddest of his iourney bypon the cause waye, whiche was betwene Constantinoyle and Heraclea. The place was called Cenophzurium. Howe be it, hys death was not brenuenged. He was canonized, he raigned by the space of vi. yeres and vi. monethes.

Aurelianus
hys raigne.

34.
Tacitus the
34. Emperour
began hys
raigne in the
yeare of oure
Lord. 279.

Tacitus de-
ceased.

35.

Next after him, Tacitus obtayned the empire, a man of exceeding good conditions, and suche one as was mete to gouerne a weale publyque. Neuerthelesse he could not shewe any document of his worthinesse, for that wythin vi. monethes after the commencement of his Emperre, he was pzeusnted by death.

When Florianus, who succeeded Tacitus,

Tacitus, administred the Empire by the space of two monethes and. ii. daies: who in like maner did nothing which was worthy of memory. After him, Probus a man singularly expert in warfare, became Emperour. He recouered Fraunce, whiche the Barbarians had won before. He vanquished in sondry skirmishes, diuers which attempted to vsurp the estate imperial: as Saturninus in the East partes, and Proculus, and Bonosus at Agrippina. He licensed the french men and the Hungarians to haue vineyardes. He caused the hill Almus adioyning to the city Sirmium, and the hill Aure in Media the higher, to be planted with vines by the handes of his souldiours, and after gaue them to men of the same Provinces, to be tilled and husbanded. After that he had waged innumerable battailes, and had at the last purchased peace: and that all the coun-

M. i.

tries

35.
Florianus the
35. Emperour,
began his Em-
pire in the
279 yere after
Christes In-
carnation.

36.
Probus the
36. Empe-
roure, be-
gan his raign
in the yeare of
oure Lord. 279

Fraunce reco-
uered.

Vineyardes
permitted in
Fraunce and
Hungary.

treis round about were nowe quyet,
 he said that within short space, souldiours shoulde not be requisite ne nedeful. He was a very earnest, stout, and a iuste manne, and suche one as was hable to matche Aurelianus hys predeceffour for renoune atcheued by cheualrye, and as for ciuility and curteous behauioure, he excelled hym farre. He was slayn at Sirmium in an vproure (whyche grew among the souldiours) in an Iron tower, when he had raigned. vi. yeares and iii. monthes.

37.
 Carus the 37. Empe-
 rour beganne
 his reign the
 286. yeare of
 oure Lorde.

Carinus and
 Numerian⁹
 Cesars.

After him Carus was created Augustus, who was bozne at Parbona in Fraunce. He immediatlye vppon his saide creation made Carinus and Numerianus his sonnes, Cesars: and with theym hee raigned by the space of two yeares. But when hee tooke battayle in hande agaynst the Sarmatians (hauyng vnderstanding of the insurrection of the Persians,) he

he chaunged his vyage into the East partes, where hee atcheued thynges manfully agaynst the Persians, & subdued them in battail. He wanne Seleucia the chiefest city of Siria, and Ctesiphontes a towne in Persia, and being in his tentes whiche wer pitched fast vppon Tigris, he was strycken wyth lightnyng from heauen, and so died: Numerianus also hys Sonne, (whome he toke to that battail with hym, whyche he waged agaynst the Persians,) beinge a yonge man of a wonderfull towardnesse, for that he was payned with a grieve in hys eyes so that he coulde not ride, was caried in an hourse liter throughte the perswasion of Aper hys Father in lawe, by whose treason he was there slayne: and his deathe conelde vntil that Aper mighte haue oportunitie to gette the Empire. But throughte the stench of his carkasse, his death was bewayped.

The Persians
 subdued.

Seleucia and
 Ctesiphontes
 won.

Carus slayne
 with lightning

Numerianus
 slayne.

For why, the souldiours whych followed the horse liter wherin he was caried, beyng annoyed with the smel, plucking of the coueringes from the bed, found him dead, and within short while after understode how he was slaine. In this meane while, Carin⁹ who Car⁹ his father (when he made his expedition against Persias) had deputed Cesar ouer Illiria, Fraunce and Italy, gaue him selfe ouer to all kinde of mischief. He put diuers innocents to death for verie small crimes. He forsed and deflowred dyuers noble mennes wiues, and harmed oft times such his schole felowes as reprovied him gently, and wyth faire wordes for certayne misdemeanures which he vsed in thauditory or place wher they hard theyr lectures, though the which occasions, he grewe to be hated of all men, and not long after, suffred condigne punishmentes for those his factes. For when the army was

was retourned forth of Persia, after these discomfitures (that is to saye,) when they had lost Carus Augustus by lightning, and Pumerianus Cesar by treason, they created Dioclesianus Emperoure, who was borne at Dalmatia. He was descended of a very base stocke: for diuers adiudged that he was a scriueners sonne: D^rthers there were that thoughte hym to be bondman to Anulinus the Senato^r, and by him made free: he toke an othe in the open assemblye of the souldiours, that Pumerianus was not slaine by any his treason: and therewith all, in the presence of all the souldiours, drawing forth his sword he ran aper through, who stode fast by him, which was father in lawe to Pumerianus, and had slaine him. After that, he overcame Carin⁹, who yet liued, being hated and despited of all men, whome his own army, which was of great power & strength, betray

38.
Dioclesianus the 38. Emperour beganne his reign the 288. yeare of oure Lorde, a man for policy and ciuill gouernment, he was an executing soe persecutor of christians. in his raigne there were slayne within xxx. dayes space to the number of 17000. christians.

A commotion
of the peasants
of Fraunce.

Fraunce paci-
fied.

betrayed, sozakyng hym betweene
the two hills Uiminatius and Aure-
us, when Carinus had on this sorte
obtained the Romayne Empryre, the
peisautes of Fraunce began a com-
motion, and called that their conspi-
racye Bagande. They chose Aman-
dus, and one other called Elianus to
be theyr captaynes. Againste theym,
was sente Marimianus Herculus,
then Cesar: who in easye battalles
banquished the sayde peysautes, and
repressed and quieted agayne that
parte of Fraunce. After this, Carau-
sius also (who thoughe hee was des-
cended of a very base parentage, and
yet had attained vnto great renoum,
for that he demeaned hym self man-
fullye in warres,) tooke vppon him
at Bononia to bring in quiet and to
appaixe the sea alonge the coaste of
Brittaine, and that part of Fraunce,
called Gallia Belgica, which as the
the Frenchmen and Saxones did a-
noy.

noye. This Carausius when hee had
oft times apprehended sondrye Bar-
barians, of whome he neither refer-
ued the spoyl whole, nor yet was ac-
countable for it, to those whiche
had the ouer sighte of the prouinces,
ne to the Emperoures them selues
for that time being: it grew to be sus-
pected, that of set purpose, he permit-
ted the Barbarians to haue recourse
that waye,) to the ende that as they
passed by fraighted, he mighte boorde
and rifell them, and by that meanes
enriche hym selfe. For whych cause,
Marimianus commaunded that hee
shoulde be putte to deathe. But hee
hauninge vnderstandinge ther of, fled
into Brittaine and kepte it by force.
Thus when as through the world al-
places were in an vproure, Carausius
rebelde in Brittain, Achille^s in Egypt,
p^r Quinquegentias molested Africk, &
Parse^s waged battel against the East
parts, Dioclesian^s made Marimian^s

D. iiii.

Hercu-

Britayne de-
tained by Ca-
rausius.

The romayn
Empryre
throughout
disturbed.

Maximianus
Herculius
 made Au-
 gustus, and as-
 sociated felow
 to Dioclesian
 in the empyre.
Maximianus
 also, who befoze was
 but Cesar. And Constantius, and one
 other Maximin⁹, he created Cesars.
 This Constantius was thoughte to
 be Claudius his daughters sonne.
 And Maximianus Galer⁹ was born
 in Dacia not farre from Sardica. To
 the ende therfoze that he might knyt
 those two in alliaunce, he caused Co-
 stantius to espouse Theodora daugh-
 ter in law to Herculus: vpon whom
 he begate. vi. childzen whyche were
 brothers to Constantinus. Galerius
 tooke to wife Valeria daughter to
 Dioclesianus. They were inforced
 bothe, to deuorse their wiues which
 they had befoze. Battayle was then
 attempted against Carausius. A mā
 of singuler experēce in matters of
 warfare, but they tooke no good ef-
 fecte. Where vppon peace was
 concluded betwene them. And the in
 the. vii. yeare after, Carausius was
 slaine by Alectus his companion,
 Who

Battayle a-
 gainst Carau-
 sius.

Peace conclu-
 ded with Ca-
 rausius.

Carausius
 slayne.

Who then kepte Britayne himself Alectus detai-
 ned Britain.
 by the space of thzee yeares, and was
 subdued afterwarde by Asclepiodot⁹
 captaine of the gard. Thus was Bri-
 taine recovered within. x. yerres after
 that Carausius first tooke it. Aboute
 the same time, a battail was fought
 by Constantius Cesar in Fraunce, Warre in
 neare about the Langrecians: & that
 time he experimented bothe aduerse
 and prosperous fortune. For when
 the Barbarians assailed hym verye
 hastelye, hee was enforced to retire
 backe againe to the City, where hee
 was so hardly bestead, that (y gates
 of the city beinge shut) he was fayne
 to be drawen vp the wal with ropes,
 And within lesse then. v. hours space
 after when he had assēbled his army
 together, he issued forth against the,
 and slue almost. lx. M. Almaines. By
 this time, had Maximinus Augustus
 in lyke manner finished his warres
 in Affricke, where he subdued the
 Quin⁹

Britaine reco-
 uered.

Warre in
 Fraunce.

A great ouer-
 throw of the
 Almaynes.

Peace concluded with the Quingegentians.

Achilleus slain.

Quingegentianes, and made peace with them. About. viii. monethes after, Dioclesianus overcame Achilles of Alexandria and slew him, and deemed the victory which he had got very cruelly. For why, he polluted all Egypt with great slaughter of men, and banished a great number besides. Nevertheless he established dyvers thinges verye circumspectlye there which continue yet to these our days. Valerius Maximianus experimented at the first unlucky fortune, and soon after, he had very good successe: For when he joined battail, and fought rather unadvisedly then cowardlye, at Callinicum and the cite Carre, gevinge the onset with a very fewe upon an exceeding populous army of his enemies, he was discomfited there, and enforced to retire. Whereupon he returned backe forthwith to Dioclesianus for aide, whome he met by chaunce in the mid waye as

he came. And Dioclesianus (as it was sayd) welcomed him after such wanton and effeminate fation, that (being then clad in his magistrates robes,) he alighted and ran on foote by Maximianus his chariot, as he rode. But so sone as Maximianus had assembled an army forth of Illiria and Moesia, he pitched a field and fought again with Parseus, grandfather to Dymisda and Sapoze in Armenia & greater with passynge good fortune: and no lesse circumspectnes and balaunt courage for taking with hym two horsmen forth of hys garryson, he kepte the skoute watche hym self. When he hadde vanquished Parseus, and putte hym to flyght, he sackt hys tentes. He tooke his wyues, hys sisters, and his children prisoners. And a greate parte of the Nobilitye of the Persians, tooke he prisoners there.

The Persians put to a great foyle.

He

He got moreover great plenty of the
 Persians treasure, and forst y^e king
 to flee to the uttermost desert places
 of his Empire. Thus returning with
 great ioy he was again received very
 honorably by Dioclesiane, who tari-
 ed him in Mesopotamia with ayde
 there, redy if neede hadde bene. After
 thatt hey bothe together, and each
 of them alone, waged sondre bat-
 taitles. They subdued the Carpians
 and the Basternes, and conquered y^e
 Sarmatians. From amonge whiche
 nations, they brought a great num-
 ber of such as they had taken prison-
 ners, and placed them in the borders
 of the Romaine Empire. Dioclesia-
 nus ordered his doinges verye cy-
 cumspectly, as one that was of a ve-
 ry sharpe wit, and suche one as could
 make other menne instrumentes to
 worke his severite and rigoure by.
 He was a very diligent and a wyse
 Prince. He induced into the Romain
 Emppre

The close
 workynge of
 Dioclesiane.

Emppre some usages whiche were
 accustomed and put in practise, rather
 duringe the bondage of the kynges,
 then agreeable wyth the libertye of
 the Romains. He commaunded men
 to worship him, where as befoze hys
 time, the usage was only to salute y^e
 Emperoure. He garnished his appa-
 rel and shoes, with precious stones,
 where befoze his raigne, the habite
 imperiall consisted but in a purple
 cloke. The residue of the Emperors
 apparaile, was better then the other
 peoples of Rome. But Herculi⁹ byd
 outwardly demeanne hymselfe wyth
 great cruelty, declaringe the same al-
 so openly, by the terroz of his counte-
 nance, he applyed hym self wholly
 to followe the appetite of Dioclesia-
 nus, whose minde hee accomplished
 in all crueltye. But when Dioclesia-
 nus apperceiued that hee wared un-
 welde to gouerne the Emppre, for
 that he now grew in age, hee began
 to

Dioclesianus
 gaue some-
 what to pride

Dioclesianus to perswade with Herculi^s that they
 both should become priuate persons
 againe, and resigne the gouernment
 of the weal publique, to such as wer
 both yonger and lustier men, to whi-
 che aduise of his, with muche a doo
 Herculus would assent. But yet ne-
 uerthelesse at length, eyther of them
 bothe vpon one daye chaunged theyr
 estate imperiall, and resumed agayn
 the apparel of priuate persons, Dio-
 clesiane at Picomedia, and Hercu-
 lius at Millaine, so sone as they had
 finished the noble triumphes which
 they kept at Rome with great pomp
 and solemnity of pageants: In whi-
 che the concubines, the sisters, & the
 children of Parseus were led befoze
 their chariots. When this tryumphe
 was finished, the one of them wente
 to the city of Salona: and thother in-
 to Lucania. Dioclesian passed forth
 his life woorthelpe in quiet, as a pri-
 uate man in a towne not far distante
 from

Herculi^s and
 Dioclesianus
 became pri-
 uate men a-
 gayne.

from Salona, demeaning hym selfe
 bertuousslye there. He was the onlye
 firste whyche sithe the foundatyon of
 the Romaine Empire, was willing
 to reuerte againe from so hyghe de-
 gree, to a priuate estate and condit-
 ion of lyfe. For whyche cause, there
 was graunted to him, that whyche
 neuer sithe anye man coulde euer re-
 member did chaunce to anye other:

which was, that though he decea-
 sed a priuate persone, yet
 he was canonised,
 that notwyth-
 standing.

Dioclesianus
 canonised af-
 ter his decease.
 though he
 was a priuate
 man.

The

The tenth booke of the Breulary of Eutropius.

39.
Constantius
the 39. empe-
rour, beganne
hys raigne
with Galeri-
us in the year
of oure Lorde
308.



When they had
thus finishedde
theyr bearynge
rule, ther were
cholen Empe-
rours, Constā-
tius and Gale-
ri⁹: and to them was committed the
gouernmente of the weale publique,
and the Romaine Emperre was de-
uided betwene them: So that Constā-
tius should possesse Fraunce, Italy &
Africke. Galerius should haue Illi-
ria, Asia, and the East parts. whiche
done, they substituted vnder them. ii.
Cesars. But Constantius holdynge
hym selfe content with the dignitie
of Augustus, refused to sustaine the
trouble whyche he shoulde haue en-
dured throught the administration of
the

the affaires of Italye and Africke,
wherein he declared his worthines
& passing great modelly. He soughte
by all meanes howe he might enrich
the popular people of the emperre, and
such as inhabited the Prouinces. He
did not much affect the augmenting
or increasing of the common treasour,
supposinge it farre better and moze
profitable, that the wealth of y^e whole
Emperre shoulde be possessed and re-
maine among priuate personnes, ra-
ther then the wealth of priuate men
to be included and shutte vp, in one
place together. Hee was hymselfe so
skenderly stored of things necessary
for household, that if it chaunced hym
to feast any number of his friends, he
was enforced to borrow plate abroad
here and there, to furnish hys tables
wythall. He was not onely beloued,
but hadde in great reuerence also a-
monge the frenchmen, for y^e throught
his said accepting of the empire, they

Worthy stu-
dies of a
Prince.

R. i. had

Constantinus
deceased at
York in Eng
land.

Two Cesars
created under
Galerius.

40.
Constantin⁹
the 40. Em-
peroz began
his raig in
the yere of our
Lord 310. He
was the first
Emperoz that
professed the
name of Christ
he establishe d
the goſpell in
his Empire.
Parentius,
Herculi⁹ hys

had now escaped the suspected witti-
nes of Dioclesiane, and the blaudye
harkinesse and pruelty of Maximian⁹.
He deceased at Worke in Brittain, in
the xlii. yere of his raig, and was ca-
nonised. Galerius who was endued
with very good qualities, and was of
greate p^{ro}weſſe in marshall pollicie
besides; (wh^{en} hee underſtoode that
th^{rough} the permission of Constanti-
us, Italie was also annexed to hys
Empire,) he created two Cesars: but
wh^{en} Constantius was deceased, his
sonne Constantius being base bozn,
was created Emperoz in Brittain, &
became gouernour of that country in
his fathers r^{ou}me, (which thing al^l h^{is}
people laboured earnestly to haue it
so.) In this mean space, the gard be-
gan a commotion at Rome, where
they nominated Parentius, sonne to
Herculus Augustus, which Herculi⁹
dwelt not far from the city of Rome,
nigh to the high waye as men goo to
Rome

Rome wardes. At whiche tidings, sonne nomin-
ted Augustus⁹
Maximianus Herculus conceived a
good hope that he might again reco-
uer h^{is} estate which to fore by perswa-
ſion of Dioclesian, & far againſte hys
own wil he had forgon and resigned.
Wherupon, with great ſpede he ha-
ſted to Rome wards, ſo the of Luca-
nia. Which place he had before choſe
(being a moſt pleaſant ſoyl to remain
in,) where he had also ſpent a greate
part of his time, after h^{is} he had reſig-
ned firſt his Empire. Wh^{en} Maximia-
n⁹ ſo ſone as he was come to Rome,
he bega to perſwade with Dioclesian
bi letters, h^{is} he ſhuld likewiſe reſume
his former estate: which thig he neg-
lected to do. Wh^{en} was Seuer⁹ Cesar
ſet to Rome with an army to repreſſe
& allwage the commotion which the
gard had made. But as he laide ſiege
to the city, his own ſouldiours forſoke
him, by meane wherof ſtrength and
powe accrued & grewe to Parenti⁹.
Seuerus
ſlayne.

Herculus
cam againe to
Rome.

Herculus
perſwaded
Dioclesian to
reſume the
ſtate imperial

Seuerus ſent
agaynſte the
garde.

Seuerus
ſlayne.

R. ii.

Seuerus

A cruell pze-
tens of Hercu-
lus.

Seuerus (as he wold haue fled thes) was slaine at Rauenna. After that, Herculus Maximianus in an assem- ble of the souldiours, made semblance as if he would haue deposed his sone Parentius: for which his said enter- prise, hee sustained reproche and re- buke of the souldiours. From thence he departed to Fraunce, sayning that hee was expelled by his sonne, and forced to fflye: (thinking by this mea- nes) he shoulde get to be receiued of his sonne in law Constantinus: who he minded to slaye, if he mighte finde time and oportunitie conueniente: which Constantinus at that presēt, raigned in Fraunce with greate fa- uoure and loue, bothe of his souldy- ours and other the inhabitauntes of those prouinces. And when hee had slain the French men and Almaines, and taken their kinges prisonners, (assembling a great compariye to be- hold the sight) he set them forth to be deuoured

A cruell facte
of Herculus.

deuoured of wilde beastes. But hys daughter disclosed to her husbände Constantinus, the wicked enterpry- ses of her father & reueled vnto him, what treason her father had pzet- ded againste him. Whiche thinge so sone as Maximianus vnderstode, hee fled to Massilia, (thinckinge to haue passed ouer from thence, to his sonne Parentius againe,) and was there slaine: suffering condign punishment for those his demerits: one who was euermore prone to all rigor and cru- elty. A man without faith, very per- nitious and hurtfull to all men, and void of all ciuility and courtesy.

Herculus
slayne.

Aboute the same time, Licinius was created Emperoure by Galerius. He was bozne at Dacia, and pas- singe wel knownen of Galerius, for y he had of long time bene of familier acquaintance with him. He esteemed him greatly for the earnest trauaile and payns which he sustained in the

Licinius crea-
ted Emperoz.

battail y he waged against Parceus,
 & for other seruiceablenesse & good en-
 deuor, which he apperceiued to be in
 him. This don, shortly after, Galerius
 deceased. Then was the Empire ad-
 ministred by .iiii. at ones. By Constā-
 tinus and Parentius, whose fathers
 had ben Emperors befoze, and Lic-
 nius & Maximin^{us} which were newly
 created Emperors. But Constantin^{us}
 in the .v. yere of his reign, attempted
 a ciuill battail against Parentius. He
 discomfited his armies in sondry skir-
 mishes. And at last, vanquished hym
 at Miluius bridge, and so got al Ita-
 ly vnder his obeisaunce.

At this time, Parentius exercised
 great tyranny vpon diuers the peres
 of his Empire. Not longe after that,
 Maximinus attempted warrs in the
 East partes also against Licinius.

But when he apperceiued y he was
 like to be discomfited, he preuented the
 mischiefs imminent, by dying suddenly
 at

Galerius de-
 ceased.

Four Empe-
 rors at once
 in Rome.

A ciuill battel
 by Constanti-
 nus.

Parentius
 vanquishd.

War preten-
 ded by Maxi-
 minus against
 Licinius.

Maximianus
 deceased.

at Tarsus. The Constant^{us} being one
 of a haughty stomack & courage, affecting
 to accomplish & bring to passe such thin-
 ges as he had once conceiued in his fa-
 taly, coueting to become Emperors
 ner y whole world, made war vpon
 Licinius, although he was his frēd.
 For this Licini^{us} had espoused his si-
 ster Constantia. He vanquished hym
 first in Hungary: the second time he o-
 uercame hym at Cybale: whereas Lici-
 ni^{us} began to renue battel with great
 preparation. whē he had thus got all
 Dardania, Media & Macedonie, he wa-
 diuers other prouinces besides. After
 that, there were sondry battailles wa-
 ged betweene them, and peace con-
 cluded, and broken agayne. At last,
 Licinius was conquered at Nicome-
 dia a famous city of Bithinia, in bat-
 taye bothe by Sea and lande. The
 yelded himself: and yet contrary to
 integritye of the othe and promise
 made betweene them, he was slayne.

M. lili.

At

This warre
 was againste
 Licinius by
 Constantius
 for religious
 sake chetelye.

In the tyme
 of Constantius
 Scotlande
 receyued the
 sayth.

Licinius con-
 quered.

Licinius
 slayne.

One Empe-
roz and. iii.
Cesars at
Rome.

At that time, (which neuer earst hap-
ned) was the Romaine Empire sub-
iect to one Emperoz and. iii. Cesars.
At this time, Constantinus his chil-
dren had the gouernment of Fraunce,
the East partes, and of Italye. But
this vnkethen esse of passinge greate
good fortune successe in his affairs,
did somewhat chaunge and aultare
Constantinus from that his wonted
gentle & flexible minde. In so muche
that he persecuted his owne bloude,
and those whiche were of his ally-
aunce. He slewe his own sisters son,
a notable yong mā and very toward-
ly. After he put his wife to death
and after that, sondry of hys frendes
also. In the firste beginninge of hys
raign, he was worthy to haue beene
compared with the best and chiefest
princes of the Romaines that euer
were: and at the end therof, to be re-
sembled to suche as were of the mea-
ner sort. He was endewed with son-

dry

dry and those excellent vertues. Hee
was very muche geuen to purchase
praise and fame by feates of cheual-
ry. He had exceeding good chaunce in
battaile, and yet not so good chaunce
but that his industry and endeouore
excelled it farre. Hee vanquished and
put to flight at sondry times the Go-
thes. After that he had repressed the
ciuil warres, he vanquished the Go-
thes in diuers places, and graunted
them peace at laste: and wan greate
memozy of praise and worship amōg
the Barbarians. He was passing de-
sirous to attaine learning, and appli-
ed him selfe wholly to the studye of
the liberall artes. He endeouored to
gaine the loue of the people, thzough
his well deseruinges, seking y same
by his great liberality, and facillity.
Who like as he seemed to some of his
frendes vnstedfaste and suspected, so
was he to the residue of them passing
frendly and assured: suffering no way

ne

ne mean escape, by which he could imagine how to enrich & aduance the. He enacted & established soday laws. Some grounded vpon equity & iustice: diuers superfluous & to no purpose, & many replenished with severity & rigor. The city which he built, he extolled to so great port and estate, that he made it able to compare (in maner) with the city of Rome it selfe. And as he made preparation for battail against the Parthians, he died at Nicomedia in thopen town ther, in the. xxxi. yere of his raign, when he had liued. lxxvi. yeres. His death was prognosticated by a Comet or blazing starre, which was sene by a certain space being of a greate bignesse, (whiche starre the Grecians call κομήτης. After his death he was canonised. He left behind him. iiii. sonnes of his own, that is to wit Constantinus, Constans & Constantius to succede him in his Empire, & one other which was his brothers sonne.

Constantinus
deceased.

Constantinus
his death
prognosticate.

sonne. But Dalmatius Cesar which was his brothers sonne, a yong man of a mercurious towardnes was slain in an vpour whiche fel amonge the souldiours, (his cosen Constantius permittig only, rather the procuring his death.) Not longe after, when Constantin^{us} attempted war against his brother at Aquileia, and demeaned hym selfe vnadvisedly there in, he was slayne. Then was the Emperre of the Romaynes reduced vnder the gouernemente of two onely. The raign of Constans endured for a time valiant, which he administered wth great iustice. Sone after, when he began to fail of his health, he associated vnto him in stede of friends euil disposed persons to assist him about the Empire, through whose euil counsailes, he declined into horrible vices. By meane wherof, waring skante tolerable of th inhabitants of y^e prouinces & nothing regarded of his souldiours, he

Dalmatius
Cesar slayne.

41.
Constantin^{us}
the. 41. Em-
peror began
his raigne in
the yere of
oure Lord
340. and with
him his fa-
ther Constanti-
nus Magnus
had appoint-
ed by his last
will, that his
two brothers
Constantius &
Constantin^{us}
should partici-
pate and haue
the prouince
of the Empire.

Constantin^{us}
slayne.

Constantine
Clayne.

hee was slaine at Magnensium in a commotion there, in a castell called Helena castell not farre from Spain, in the .xvii. yere of his raigne, when he had liued .ccc. yeares. In his life time, he had atchieued diuers things very prosperously, and duringe his whole raigne, he vsed no greate cruelty towards his souldiours. But Constantius experimented very vncertaine and variable fortune in his battayles. For why, he sustained dyuers, and those greate damages by the Persians. They ofte times wan his townes, besieged his Cities, and slew his armies: to be briefe, he neuer waged any battaile against Sapor, in which he had good successe but only one which he fought at Singara, where he lost that victory also, which vndoubtedly he myght haue gotten, had it not bene for the outrageous fiercenesse and ouer hasty courage of his souldiours: which vna-

advised

advisedly without any regard, contrary to all order of warfare, would needs ioyne the battail, when as now the day was cleane spent. After the death of Constantine, when as now Magnentius possessed Italy, Affricke, & Fraunce, new matters began to grow in Illiria, where the souldiours by the whole consent, chose Veteranio to ^{Veteranio}gouverne the Empire, being now ^{chosen prince}be- ^{by the souldi-}re aged, but yet well be loued of all oures. men, for the good successe which he hadde of long time experimented in martiall affaires. There was assygned vnto him, the gouernment of Illiria. This Veteranio was both witty, and a very good man. In condicions, much resembling the auncient Emperours of Rome, and one which was greatly enclined to the auncient vsage of the Emperours, and passing tractable hym self. How be it he was nothing at all leaured. In so much, that he knewe not the Alphabete or crosse.

**Aeteranio de
posed.**

crossbow, but as he lerned it in his ex-
treme age after y^e he was created em-
peroz. This Aeteranio was deposed
fro^m thempire, by Constanti^o, who to
revenge y^e deeth of his bzother, begā a
ciuil battail, and Aeteranio after an
vnkethe & straunge sozt (was by the
consent and agreement of y^e soldiozs,
enforced to relinquish and resigne
his estate imperial. At the same time
was there a commotion at Rome: at
which time **Pepotianus**, Constanti-
nus hys sisters sonne, invaded the m-
pire, being aided by a bande of them
whiche ble to playe at the weapons
(called gladiatozs.) But acco^rdyng
to hys cruell beginniges, so had he
an ende co^rrespondente. For in the
xxviii. day after his saide enterpryse,
he was slain by the captains of **Magnen-
sius**: and so suffred punishmēt fit
for his demerites. His hed was smit-
ten of, & set on the end of a lanelin, and
so caried about the city. There were
great

**Pepotianus
got thempire.**

**Pepotianus
slayne.**

great banishments, and merueylous
great slaughters of noble men the co-
mitted. Within a while after, **Magnen-
sius** was also discōfited in battel
at Mursa: & was well nighe taken. A
great nōber of y^e Romains wer slain
in y^e battail, which were men able to
haue withstode all forain inuasiōs of
enemies, and such, as the Romains,
(thzough their pzo^ues,) might haue
gained manys triumphes, and bene
in safetie and security agaynst they^r
aduersaries. Shortly after, **Constan-
tius** deputed **Gallus** hys fathers bz-
others sonne, Ceaser over the East
parts. **Magnen-
sius** after that he had
bene discōfited in so many battels,
flewe hym selfe at Louane, when he
had raygned thze yea^rs and seuen
monethes. In lyke manner de^lte hys
bzother **Senonis** also, whom he had
made Ceasar, and sente to defende
Fraunce. About this time, was
Gallus Ceasar slaine by **Constantius**
after

**Magnen-
sius
slayne.**

**Gallus made
Ceasar.**

**Magnen-
sius
flewe hym selfe.**

**Gallus Ceasar
slayne.**

Siluanus
slayne.

Constantius
Emperour a-
lone.

Julianus ma-
de Cesar.

An ouer-
throw of the
Almaynes.

after that they had waged diuers ci-
uil warres together: a man of cruel
disposition, and very prone to tirāny,
(if he might haue ruled according as
himself hadde listed.) Siluanus also
who attempted other newe matters
in Fraunce, was within .xxx. daies af-
ter slain. Then Constantius himself
alone, enioyed the Romain Empire.
Soone after, he appoynted Julianus
his vnckles sonne, and brother to Gal-
lus, Cesar ouer Fraunce, and sente
him thither, espousing first his owne
sister vnto him. Now when the Bar-
barians had won diuers townes, and
besieged other some, and that euerye
where ther was a pitiful spoyl made
by them, so that the Romain Empire
consisted in no small hazard and dan-
ger, Julianus sūe greate armyes of
the Almaynes at Argentine a city of
Fraunce. Theyz mighty and worthy
kinge, was there taken prisonner,
Fraunce was againe recovered. Ju-
lianus

lian was by the consente of the
souldiours made Augustus: who with
in a yere after, made a viage toward
Illiria: Constantius who was busi-
ed in battail against the Parthians,
when he heard of this, returned home
wardes to pacify that commotion, &
died by the waye betwene Cilicia, and
Cappadocia: in the .xxxviii. yere
of his raigne, when he had liued .xlv.
yeres, and was adiudged worthe to
be canonised. He was a very peacible
and quiet man: but such one, as gaue
ouer muche credit and affiaunce to
his frendes, and those whiche were
his familiers. And folowed to muche
his wyues counsell. Yet in the fyrste
commencemēt of his Empire, he de-
meaned himself with great sobriety,
endeuoring by all meanes to enrich
suche as were of his acquaintaunce,
and would not see them vnpreferred
to honoures and promotions, whose
painful diligence and endeuoure be

Julianus Au-
gustus.

Constantius
deceased, his
age & raigne.

S. i.

had

hadde ones experimented. How be it
wyth greate seueritye and crueltye,
he punished suche as he ones apper-
tained to affect soueraintye in suche
sorte, that hee woulde seeke to de-
prive him of his Empire. Otherwise
he was very quiet and gentle: whose
fortune and good chaunce, was moze
to be commended in ciuill warres,
then in those whych he waged forth
of his Empire.

42.
Julianus the
42. Emperoz
began his rai-
gn in the yere
of our Lc 2d
362. one sene
passynge well
in the liberrall
sciences, but
an earnest ad-
uersary of
christian reli-
gion.

After that Julianus was Empe-
roure, who wyth greate preparation
made warre vpon the Parthianes, at
which biage I my self was present,
diuers townes and holdes were pea-
sibly yelded vp, and other some won
by hym. And when he hadde despo-
led Assyria, hee pytched his tentes,
and entrenched them, and sojourned
there for a season. And retournynge
from thence a conqueroure, hee was
slain by his ennemies, as hee pressed
somewhat vnuadisedlye into the bat-
tles,

battalles, in the. vi. of the kalends of
July, in y. vii. yere of his raign, whē
he had liued. rrii. yeres, and was ca-
nonised. He was a notable man, and
suche one as woulde passinglye well
haue gouerned the weale publique,
if destiny wold haue permitted him
to haue liued. He was exceedinglye
well sene in all the liberal sciences.
He did excell in the Greke tounge, in
so muche that his knowledge in the
Latin tounge was nothing to be co-
pared with that which he had in the
Greke tong. He was very eloquent,
and of a very redy & prompt memory.
In manye thynges, hee resembled
muche a Philosopher. He was lybe-
rall to hys frendes, but not all toge-
ther so hedesfull aboute hys affayres,
as it was sittynge and fitte for so
myghtye a Prince: whych fault dy-
uers obiected to hym, whereby hys
fame and gloze was somedeale stay-
ned in that behalfe.

S. ii.

He

Julianus a
persecutor of
Christians.

43.
Jouinianus
the 4th Em-
peror began
his reign in
the 367 y. re-
of our Lorde
he was a veri
good prince, a
fauourer of

He delt very vpzightly with thihab-
bitauntes of the Prouinces, whyche
were vnder the Romaynes. He char-
ged his subiectes to pay as few tares
and tributes as mighte be. Hee was
very ciuil and curtuous to all men.
He sought litle to augment hys own
tresure. He was very desirous to at-
taine glory and renoun: In so much
that he did affect it sometimes wyth
out measure. He was an erreadinge
great persecutor of Christian religi-
on, but yet in suche sorte, that he ab-
stained from sheding their bloud. He
was not muche vnylike to Marcus
Antonius, whom he did also earnest-
ly endeuoꝝ him selfe to immitate and
folowe. Pert after him, Jouinianus
who as yet had neuer ben trained vp
in warfare abrode, was by the cōsent
of the army, chosen to haue the admī-
nistratyon and the rule of the Empire:
of whome the souldiours had better
notyce thzoughe the commendatyon
and

and good reporte of hys father, then
for anye triall and knowledge they
hadde of him selfe. Thus when the
weale publyque of the Romaynes
was disturbed, and the souldiours
brought to extreme pouertye, so that
they were destitute of al thinges ne-
cessary, Jouinianus was vanquished
in a battail or ii. by the Persians, and
fozst to make a very reprochful peace
for graunting wherof, he was forced
to them, with a great portion of hys
Empire: which thing sence the fyrst
foudation of the city of Rome, (whi-
che was wel nighe a M.C. and. xlviii.
yere,) neuer erste happened. In lyke
manner also, the Romayne Regions
were discomfited and sustained an o-
uerthrow by Pontius Thelesinus at
Caudium a towne of the Samuites,
and in Spaine at Punitantia, and at
Numidia and sent vnder yoke. But
at that time they departed wyth no
part of the Empire to their aduersa-

gospel, and co-
fessors therof
he instituted
that tythes
shuld be payd
to churches.

Jouinianus
sustayned a
shameful o-
uerthrow.

The Roma-
nes put to
great foyles.

ries. For yet that former concluding of peace on that condition, had bene greatly to be misliked wythal, if that afterwarde, so soone as he had bene able, he had infringed that league againe, whiche befoze of necessity and force, he was constrained to make: lyke as the Romaynes dyd in all those battailes whiche I haue befoze recited. For after anye suche peace made, they renewed battayle againe forthe wyth agaynst the Samnites, the Numantines, and the Numidianes, so soone as the peace was concluded.

But Iouintanus (dreadynge that he shoulde haue bene supplanted in the Empire,) helde hym selfe styll in the East partes, geuing in the meane tyme small hede or regarde to his nobome.

After that, as he tooke his iourney from thence towarde Illicia, he dyed sodenlye in the borders of Galacia

one who in no other his affairs was eyther skilfull or neglygente, or wanted any wyt. Of y^e hys so sodayn deathe, dyuers coniectured diuersly. Some thoughte that he tooke it by eatynge rawe meate, for in deede he had surfited ouer nyght.

Other some supposed that it proceeded throughe the vnhelsome ayze of the chamber, whiche for that that it was newlye pargeted wyth lyme, was verye noysome to him lynginge there in.

And other some adiudged that it came by reason of the vnmearurable burnynge of charcoles in his chamber, of whiche, for y^e it was extreme colde weather, hee wylled there shuld be burned great plenty. He deceased in the .viii. yere of his raigne, the .xxiiii. of y^e kalends of March, in y^e .xxiii. yere of his age: & throughe the beneuolens of them which succeeded him in the Empire, was canonised.

The Breuiary

He was geuen very muche to ciuill-
ty, and was by nature very liberall.
Suche was the state of the Romaine
Empire, at what time the sayd Iouli-
nians, and Nerouians gouer-
ned it (which was) in the M.
C. and. xix. yere after the
first building of the
city of Rome.

(.:.)

Thus endeth the Breuiary
of Eutropius.

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